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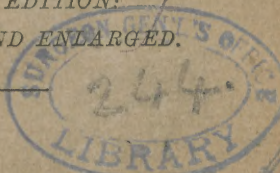
Its Mode of Action and Results.

BY

G. R. STARKEY, A.M., M.D.

THIRD EDITION:
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
STARKEY & PALEN,
1112 GIRARD STREET,
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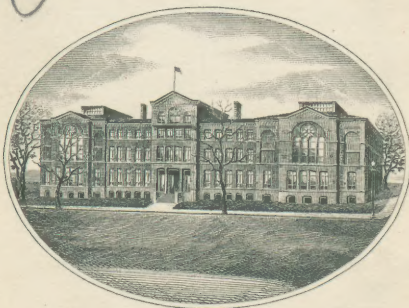
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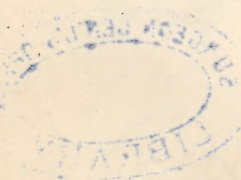
G. R. Starkey

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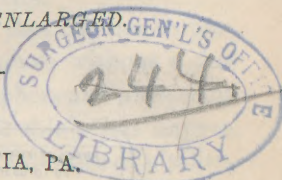
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COMPOUND OXYGEN.

EXPOSITION.

OXYGEN as a distinct element was discovered nearly one hundred years ago by DR. PRIESTLY. He learned that it was one of the constituent elements of the air we breathe, comprising one-fifth part of the whole atmosphere. He learned too that it constitutes that part of the atmosphere which enables all air-breathing animals to live at all. Hence he named it VITAL AIR; and by this name alone was it known for years.

Knowing, as they did, that life can be preserved but very few minutes without a due supply of *oxygen*, philosophers and physicians naturally enough came to think that oxygen ought to restore men to a full state of vitality, in case it be partly lost by disease.

For many years this conviction has been so strong, experiments by hundreds have been

made to use it as a curative agent. But the result hitherto has been so unsuccessful that the best men have yielded to disappointment, and have become skeptical as to its having any curative power.

Ask almost any intelligent physician his opinion of the power of *oxygen* to cure disease, and he will tell you—honestly, too—that it has been tried faithfully over and again, and has been found wanting.

And indeed it is true that its use in an uncombined state did, and probably always will, disappoint what would seem to be a *reasonable expectation* of its results. So, too, has a mixture of it with common air in various proportions failed to produce the healing effects which have been looked for with so much hope.

But it can now be demonstrated that all those strong convictions that *oxygen* ought to prove an inestimable boon to the millions who are suffering from disease had their foundation in truth.

What, then, is COMPOUND OXYGEN? It is a combination of oxygen and nitrogen, the

two elements which make up common or atmospheric air, in such proportion as renders it much richer in the *vital* or *life-giving* element.

It is a preparation of which chemists know nothing; it is NOT "nitrous oxide or laughing-gas;" and it differs essentially from all substances used as *medical inhalations*. It contains no medicament, unless the elements of pure air are medicines; and its administration introduces into the body nothing which the system does not welcome as a friend, accept with avidity, appropriate as entirely homogeneous to itself and claim as its own birth-right.

The question naturally arises here, What is there peculiar in this combination of oxygen and nitrogen which makes it capable of curing diseases while all other similar preparations have failed? Interesting as this question is, there is another of much greater interest practically: *Does it cure better than any other known agent?* And to answer this in the affirmative thousands stand ready and willing.

The brief history of this agent is as follows : To Dr. H. J. Hartwell is due the credit of the discovery or invention of this particular combination of oxygen and nitrogen, and this after a long and laborious scientific research, and of developing it into a practical, safe and powerfully curative agent.

Having suffered from an attack of pneumonia which came very near proving fatal, he found his convalescence so slow and imperfect as to oblige him to relinquish his general practice and seek recovery in a foreign climate.

Several months' diligent pursuit of his lost health ended in disappointment. Not willing to abandon the hope of recovering his former soundness of lungs, he thought to make available his scientific knowledge—particularly that of chemistry. Like hundreds before him, he seized upon the idea that *oxygen*, the natural stimulus of the lungs, promised the greatest reward for research and investigation. But unlike the many who had failed to win the reward, he had a dearer interest in the success of his labors than the

love of abstract science, however pure that may be.

Having possessed himself of the English and Continental literature upon the subject, and profiting by the failures as well as successes of European savants, he entered upon his researches. The crown of all these efforts was COMPOUND OXYGEN, and by means of it a complete restoration of the doctor's health. Under its influence his avoirdupois weight increased forty pounds in twelve weeks; and from a weight of one hundred and twenty pounds he rapidly gained till he reached his permanent weight, for the last three years, of one hundred and ninety pounds. And now he has devoted four years to making this specific available to his fellow-sufferers.

HOW DOES OXYGEN ACT CURATIVELY?

Why some substances act as emetics and others as cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics, tonics, etc., no one can tell; still less can any one tell why each substance in all of these classes has, besides the above-stated general

action, a specific or alterative action which distinguishes it from every other substance in its class. So also we may not know how *oxygen* acts to support animal life, because we can never know anything of the interior nature of life.

But as chemists and physiologists we do know enough of its action when taken into the lungs to make that knowledge worth the stating.

When we breathe ordinarily we inhale a certain quantity of atmospheric air, and immediately exhale or breathe out four-fifths of what we inhaled; that is, all the nitrogen, and something besides, as we shall see. The other one-fifth, nearly all the oxygen, is absorbed into the system. Now whatever else this vital element may do in the body, it performs that most important office, the purification of the blood, and this is the method of doing it: One-half of the heart is always engaged in pumping the blood that has been collected from all parts of the body into the lungs. Here this blood, dark and impure from being loaded with a kind of charcoal or carbon, the

worn-out tissues of the body, comes so near to the air inhaled that nothing lies between the blood and the air but a most delicate filmy membrane, so attenuated that the oxygen is instantly absorbed through it into the blood. Here it immediately forms a chemical union with the carbon which it finds in the blood, thus generating carbonic acid gas; and this gas passes as readily through the same membrane, to be exhaled with the breath, as the oxygen did in the opposite direction. (The carbonic acid gas is the *something besides* which is breathed out with the nitrogen.) The blood is thus relieved of its impurities, and left of a bright crimson color, and in this state it is returned to the other half of the heart, to be again sent on its life and health dispensing round. Again it is returned to the lungs loaded with more impurities, thus ever completing the circle of life.

If you put some dark blood, such as may be taken from the veins, into a jar containing pure *oxygen*, and agitate the two together, the blood will readily change its color to bright red, like that found in the arteries.

We are now prepared to understand how a

bountiful supply of oxygen may act to restore a diseased body to a state of healthy activity.

Owing to many customs and habits incident to our artificial, civilized mode of living, none of us get as much oxygen as the best welfare of our bodies requires. This long-continued deficiency of vital air is enough of itself to work indefinite mischief to our well-being. Setting aside the first effect of such "short commons," which is to make us less vigorous, the second, and by far the more important, result is, the blood never gets properly purified in the lungs, simply because not enough oxygen is admitted to the blood to dissolve out the carbon. The blood being thus sent back into the system only partially relieved of its impurities, these of course clog its channels of circulation and cause obstruction to all the vital actions of the body.

But this is not all, nor the worst. These impurities not only serve as hindrances to all healthy action, but they become poisonous in their character; and if they accumulate beyond a certain amount, they cause "blood-poisoned" diseases, such as typhoid, jail and

putrid fevers. Our bodies being in consequence diseased, overcharged with worn-out tissues of the body, require the aid of artificial or outside agents in order to be restored to a state of health.

The lungs are doing all they can under the circumstances to supply the necessary amount of oxygen to dissolve and remove the carbonaceous matters, but they are not adequate to the task. Now what more reasonable mode of procedure can there be than to furnish a supply of air much richer in oxygen, the only agent which can act as a solvent and remover of those matters?

The blood, coming in contact with the overplus of oxygen, seizes it with avidity, and in about four minutes has distributed a part of it to every portion of the body. By this means every organ has received a new installment of vigor and life. At the same time a larger proportion of worn-out tissue is dissolved and removed. This of course liberates the oppressed vital actions (already invigorated) by removing those obstructions, and creates the sensation of a void, a want of

something to fill the places of the substances removed, which is felt as an appetite. With their vigor renewed, the digestive organs in turn are better able to prepare nutriment which the whole system can more perfectly assimilate to its own substance. All this improved state of affairs enables the whole economy more readily to respond to another installment of oxygen, and thus to rid itself of another cargo of deleterious matters; and this of course necessitates another supply of nourishing food. In this manner take place a renewed and vigorous action and reaction, elimination and assimilation, each assisting the other in ridding the system of health-destroying débris, and storing up health-giving energy.

***WHAT DISEASES ARE AMENABLE TO THIS
TREATMENT ?***

To pretend that this is a cure-all would be no less an offence against good taste than a perversion of truth. But that all states of invalidism may be improved by it is what enlightened common sense would expect and experience abundantly proves.

Treatment by any kind of *medicine* must be limited in its efficacy by the power of that medicine to affect one or perhaps several tissues of the body, and that only in definite modes. But the action of *this treatment* is as universal as the effect of pure air, wholesome food or protection by comfortable clothing and shelter.

As might reasonably be expected, all diseases of the lungs and other respiratory organs come especially within the range of treatment which consists principally in *oxygen inhalation*.

With wonderful facility are congestions of the lungs dispersed, collapsed parts restored, tubercular deposits absorbed, hemorrhages controlled and ulcerated surfaces healed. The chest has been known to increase nine inches in circumference during five months' treatment by oxygen alone. Scores of cases pronounced by their physicians to be hopelessly sick with consumption are this day rejoicing in the possession of good health. Other affections of these organs, such as bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, pulmonary and nasal catarrhs, yield with promptness.

DYSPEPSIA, that "hydra-headed monster," in every form and in almost every stage may be radically cured. Dr. Hartwell asserts that he has never failed to cure every case in which he has had a FAIR TRIAL. If it be conceded that the oxygen treatment proves to be a specialty in any classes of disease, unquestionably it must be in the two now mentioned: those of the respiratory and those of the digestive organs.

Still, the wonderful rapidity with which other serious ailments improve makes us pause in awarding it a superior efficacy in those just named. Contrary to what might be looked for, cases of DIABETES will almost always exhibit marked improvement in a single week. And if there be in that dreadful trouble, spermatorrhœa (seminal emissions), any other treatment which deserves the title, *prompt and efficient*, we do not know what it is.

For all the diseases which are peculiar to women, and which do not absolutely demand surgical interference, this treatment provides the most speedy, effective and least obnoxious remedy known.

Did they know what a boon it holds in trust for them, thousands of our wives, sisters and daughters would avail themselves of it without delay.

Those who have reached what has been so appropriately termed "THE CRITICAL PERIOD" find more relief and support during that trying season from *oxygen* than words can express. The "hot flushes" which so annoy, distress and embarrass almost every one who passes through the "change of life," and which in many cases continue for a number of years, are promptly smothered. The mental depression that so embitters the existence of the patient and her friends is speedily dissipated, and the indefinite variety of nervous affections which attend the change are quietly allayed.

That *omnibus* of diseases, the convenient and oft-abused term, LIVER COMPLAINT or BILIOUSNESS, which sends the patient, either with or without the sanction of the physician, to "blue mass," "vegetable pills," or "podo-phyllin," breaks down on this road. Congestions, chronic inflammations and indurations

of the liver, with all the attendant pains and discomforts, are entirely amenable to this treatment.

The host of NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS cannot be so successfully treated by any other known method. NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, ST. VITUS' DANCE, and other spasmodic affections, NERVOUS PROSTRATION OR DEBILITY, and many other similar disorders may be mentioned in the same category. If the *oxygen treatment* had no efficacy beyond that which it can assuredly accomplish in the multiplicity of nervous disorders alone, it would still be a priceless boon to humanity.

The diseases of the KIDNEYS, which are comparatively few, have been treated with uniform success. Its use in diabetes has already been alluded to. But in that more fearful malady called BRIGHT'S DISEASE, we have seen wonderful results. In such a disease, in which all other modes of cure are woefully at fault, it surely becomes a matter of mere common prudence for all who discover *albumem in their urine* to give *oxygen inhalation* a fair trial.

SCROFULA, although a vague term as gener-

ally used, is properly used to designate a condition of the system which ever tends to deposit *tubercles* in various organs, and to produce enlargement and suppuration of *lymphatic glands*, especially those located on the sides of the neck and under the lower jaw. Its development into CONSUMPTION and various other diseases usually depends upon imperfect nutrition; hence the protean forms of this disease are so successfully combated by this treatment.

PARALYSIS cannot by any possibility be cured in *all* cases. But the results achieved by the inhalation of oxygen are such as to warrant great promises being held out to a class of sufferers who make the greatest demand upon our sympathies.

Many persons are impressed with the importance of having the "BLOOD PURIFIED;" and twice a year or oftener they are accustomed to resort to such means as they hope may accomplish that desirable end. Those persons should know that its importance can scarcely be over-estimated; but let them also know that the only efficient purifier of the blood is

OXYGEN when taken into the lungs. The ocular proof that this process of purification is going on is the change which takes place in the external appearance of the patient. The form becomes rounded, the countenance more vivacious, the face clear of pimples, liver spots and roughness, the complexion recovers its brightness and bloom, the eyes their brilliancy, and the skin its velvety softness. What surer tokens than these of restored health?

***ARE THE EFFECTS OF OXYGEN TREATMENT
PERMANENT?***

This is almost the first question which will occur to any one whose attention is called to it as a treatment adapted to his or her case.

Many intelligent persons would not hesitate to answer it emphatically in the negative, and would persuade themselves that by so doing they would exhibit some unequivocal mark of superior sagacity and scientific acumen.

The process of reasoning by which they reach their conclusion is sufficiently correct, and its logic would be faultless did they not

take for granted that which requires to be proved, and in the present case cannot be proved. Their minor premise is false. The syllogism runs thus: The effects of all kinds of mere stimulus are evanescent, and are followed by a corresponding reaction; oxygen when inhaled is a mere stimulus, therefore the effect of oxygen is evanescent and is followed by a corresponding depression. The fatal element in this otherwise beautiful piece of logic is the false assertion that oxygen when inhaled is simply a stimulus. There is not a particle of evidence that this gas when administered in the form fitted to be a remedial agent is any more of a stimulus than wholesome food is to the stomach, sound to the ear or light to the eye.

What are the facts in the case? Almost immediately the patient perceives a marked increase of appetite; a real zest for food which recalls the gusto of youthful days—days of fishing, nutting, gaming and skating. The digestive organs respond to the new regulations of “the commissary department,” and gradually adapt themselves to the exigencies

of increased supplies. The new material, manufactured in quantities over and above the present demand, is stored up in the real repositories of health and strength and vigor, the muscular system. The muscles in consequence enlarge, get firmer, redder, stronger, more active and more elastic. All the other tissues thrive sympathetically with them; the intellectual faculties work with more ease, elasticity and efficiency; and even the moral state is elevated into a calmer, more hopeful and self-poised condition, and the patient becomes a bigger, stronger, happier and better man or woman. And it is asserted without fear of contradiction by any one who knows the facts that the whole amount of this newly-acquired physical virtue is genuine, and will last until it be WORN OUT. In other words, it differs in no manner or degree from that acquired through the normal circumstances of an inherited good constitution, youthful vigor and a properly matured manhood. As the latter may be destroyed, and certainly will be under certain influences, so may the former,

under similar influences ; no more speedily nor surely.

DOES THE TREATMENT INDUCE ANY DISASTROUS OR UNPLEASANT EFFECTS?

Disastrous effects, never ! Of the tens of thousands who have been already treated by it, no one can truthfully say that he or she has received the least injury by it or been made in any way the worse for it.

We have heard of a wiseacre making such a statement as this : “ In some cases, while the physical health and muscular powers are undeniably increased the mental powers become weak and feeble.” From positive knowledge we can state that those who make such assertions either make them in entire ignorance of facts, or else they assert what they know to be exactly opposite to the truth. The mental powers act vigorously, other things being equal, just in proportion as the brain is generously nourished. How can all the other parts of the body be bountifully nourished, and at the same time the brain alone become impoverished, unless there be some organic trouble either in the organ itself or parts im-

mediately connected with it? The preposterousness of the idea needs only to be stated to become apparent.

*A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE
HOPELESS.*

There is a large class of cases whose condition is almost entirely unappreciated who really deserve the sympathy of their friends and others. They are not sick enough to be styled invalids, and of course cannot complain of being sick at all. They cannot make up their minds to "have the doctor called," nor to go away health-seeking, and consequently they get little sympathy, and are treated with less consideration. Still they feel miserable and forlorn, find a burden in every task, however light, and have no zest for life and little hope in the future. In this state the best selected remedies seemingly do little or no good, stimulants are worse than useless and nostrums are a bane.

Let such as these be assured that a judicious administration of *oxygen*, faithfully tried for a fortnight, will convince them that there is for them a "balm in Gilead," and that they may

be promptly elevated to a state of newness of life, in which duties will be performed with a pleasure now wholly unknown to them; the world will put on new and living tints of beauty, and joyousness of being alive will recall the halcyon days of youth.

There is a third class which inspires our deepest interest. The passage of the rubicon from youth to maturity is generally, and especially with one sex, a critical one. There is no other known means which will insure a safe and pleasant transit through this usually stormy, and sometimes fatal, passage.

The BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN constitute a fourth class. Worn down by the labors of their business, racked by its anxieties, depressed by its confinement, and harassed by its destruction of regular habits, they would fain fly to seaside, mountain summit or invigorating spring. But they cannot do either without sacrificing their interests, abandoning home comforts, and, perhaps, encountering the inclemency of seasons. Let them know that by devoting five or seven minutes each day to the pleasant performance of appropri-

ating to themselves some of this invigorating and renovating element, they will receive more available strength and working capacity than they can be made to believe without the trial.

A fifth class are the weary convalescents. Their vitality nearly crushed out of them by the severity of the encounter in which they have barely won, or, worse yet, having possibly just escaped a double conflict with the disease and the more depressing effects of drugs, health is very reluctant to return. No other treatment will so promptly give an impetus to the jaded forces as Nature's magical vitalizer.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the above exposition the aim has been to give an explanation at once simple and scientific of the action of *oxygen* as a health-giving element; and also from an extensive knowledge of what it has accomplished to state scrupulously and without exaggeration the promises for good which it holds out to those who choose to avail themselves of its virtues.

It is not claimed, as intimated before, that by this treatment all cases can be cured, but it is claimed that seventy-five out of every hundred who are able to visit the office, including even those who are laboring under confirmed pulmonary consumption, can be restored to health.

It is claimed, too, that they can be cured to a higher standard of health than by any other known method. All that medicine can do is to assist Nature in removing obstructions, leaving the original constitutional powers to work just what they may have been able to do formerly ; but by the *oxygen treatment* all this is more promptly done and much besides, for the original vital powers are *greatly increased*.

This feature of the treatment is worthy of serious consideration, and the statement should not be thrust aside simply because it may appear incredible.

Other things being equal, the exact measure of one's ability TO DO—either physically or intellectually—is one's ordinary *capacity of breathing*, which means his ability to appropri-

ate oxygen from the atmosphere. Who that understands his business ever buys a working animal without looking to his "wind," and also to the size of his nostril? Who ever saw a successful scholar or athlete with pinched-up nostrils and a contracted chest?

Now the very act of receiving this treatment, the forcible inhalation of oxygen, affords a powerful *mechanical* means of enlarging the breathing capacity of the lungs. This is done by forcibly inflating every air-cell into which any air can be crowded. And as almost everybody has a portion of these air-cells in a state of collapse, impervious to air, and many more in a state of partial collapse, it is easy to see how it may come about that continued *forcible inspirations* may restore them to a state of healthy activity, thus considerably enlarging the working material of the lungs. Hence there is little doubt that much genuine good has been done by those treatments which consist in directions to forcibly breathe the common air.

But we have a more potent force tending

to the same end in the presence and contact of *oxygen*, Nature's own stimulus, but here in multiplied proportions, to the air-cells themselves. This force is as much superior to the other as vital action is superior to mechanical action in the animal economy. The almost uniform result of this treatment, determined by actual measurement of the chest, proves this position beyond a cavil.

And this absolute increase of lung capacity continues through all the future, being every moment of their existence a *bona fide* addition to their resources of health and strength. This appears from the fact that with each and every breath they appropriate an additional amount of *oxygen* from Nature's vast laboratory. And as we breathe about twenty-nine thousand times in the twenty-four hours, we may form some estimate of the aggregate of even a single day's additions.

The grand end of this, as it should be of every curative treatment, is this : to lay a solid foundation of healthy action throughout the whole body, to enable all its parts to *realize their possibilities* of action, and thus to put the

whole system into a condition to live and thrive normally.

There is one subject which may here be legitimately alluded to, although it does not come within the scope of *curative* action. From the conclusions arrived at in this exposition, especially those concerning the increase of power in the respiratory organs, one would naturally infer that under the influence of the oxygen treatment one's vocal powers should be favorably affected.

The ground work of such inference discovered itself incidentally. Singers while being treated for ailments have voluntarily testified that they could sing with more ease and precision, while their friends have remarked the improvement in both the strength and quality of the voice.

There can be scarcely a doubt that singers, clergymen, pleaders, lecturers and elocutionists would find this a most efficient means of restoring a weakened or an abused voice, and of rendering effective a naturally defective one. And while they are considering this question, let them not forget that at the same time they

will be rapidly improving in all the other departments of their being.

The subscriber here begs to state that he has adopted the COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT as a specialty, even after twenty years of successful general practice, because he is convinced that it offers him a much larger sphere of usefulness than he has filled before.

G. R. STARKEY, A. M., M. D.,

1116 GIRARD STREET.

Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B. Home treatment will be provided for those at a distance who desire it.

PHILADELPHIA, *March*, 1870.



COMPOUND OXYGEN.

PART SECOND.

EXPOSITION.

Two years have elapsed since this BROCHURE was sent out to inform the world of some of the curative properties and results of THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT. Many of its virtues were then and there stated positively, because manifold experience had rendered the statements unquestionable. Those have over and again been confirmed by similar results of health restored. The existence of other curative powers had been made probable by marked but less extended experience; now probability has given place to certainty in the light of repeated cases successfully treated. The claim of still other virtues was boldly made, but entirely upon theoretical grounds; and the fact of these virtues has, in every case, it is believed, been established by indubitable proof.

That the above points are well taken, there have been voluntary testimonials received sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. These have not been made public, simply because of the facility with which similar ones are *fabricated* in the interest of the most worthless agents. The time, however, seems to have come when a judicious selection from these, together with a few clinical records of other cases, may serve a good purpose in helping many invalids to decide upon a course of action.

There are now sufficient data upon which to found intelligent answers to some questions which are asked by almost every patient, as well as by those contemplating a trial of the Compound Oxygen. The one oftenest asked, and the one perhaps of the most intrinsic importance, is :

***DO THE SICK WHO GET CURED BY THE COM-
POUND OXYGEN TREATMENT STAY CURED?***

To some extent this question was answered in Part First. Two years' extensive experience and observation fully warrant the asser-

tion that, if there be one fact more unequivocally established than another, it is that the health obtained by the administration of this agent is GENUINE, RELIABLE HEALTH. By this it is not meant that one thus cured is never to be sick again; any more than we can reasonably say of one who has never been sick, that he will always remain well. The assertion is unhesitatingly made, however, that health obtained by this method is as reliable in all emergencies, will stand as severe tests, and will honor as formidable drafts made upon it as any health and strength obtained from any source whatever. The cases reported below it is thought will abundantly confirm these statements.

Another question often propounded is: *If a lack of oxygen be the cause of our ailments, why should not means of a more constant supply be devised?* Five inhalations are about the average number taken by patients who visit the office daily. More than twenty-five thousand inhalations of ordinary air are taken daily. Now what are those five inhalations, that they are not neutralized or dissipated by

the first thousand respirations that follow? If those few inhalations were of pure oxygen ten times increased, would they not be utterly inadequate to produce the effects claimed, and are even known to be produced? So indeed it would seem; and an attempt to give a rational explanation of this apparent paradox may not be unprofitable.

In the light of science, therefore, what is the MODUS OPERANDI of the Compound Oxygen? It was stated in Part First of this Brochure that pure oxygen had been tried thousands of times, and had uniformly disappointed the experimenters. All combinations and mixtures of oxygen with other gases have hitherto produced no better results.

The Compound Oxygen stands out clear and distinct from all other combinations, in that by its manufacture it is made to act *magnetically* upon the human organism. This is proved by numbers of patients who are abnormally sensitive to the action of this agent. One of these, who has taken it many times, is prevented from going into a clairvoyant

state each time she takes it only by making a strong resistance to this tendency.

Here follows a most important consideration, and in order to appreciate it fully, it will be necessary to recall a few anatomical and physiological facts. The *great sympathetic system of nerves* lies within the large cavities of the body, beginning in the head and extending all the way through the thorax, abdomen and pelvis, just in front and on either side of the spinal column. It is also called the ganglionic system of nerves, because it consists primarily of a series of ganglia; a pair of these being found opposite every joint of the spinal column except three or four in the neck, and quite a number besides.

These ganglia throw out many nerves which, uniting with various offshoots from the cranial and spinal nerves and from those of each other, are woven into most wonderful, complex, and intricate arrangements called plexuses.

But it concerns us particularly to know that each separate ganglion is a miniature

brain, being composed of the same kinds of tissue, which bear the same relation to each other as those of the large brain, and perform a like office. Now, no fact is more clearly recognized by scientists than that the Brain is a *galvanic battery*; that it generates a galvanism, or magnetism—for these are convertible forces—and that this force being transmitted through its proper channels, makes it possible for the Brain to be ever present in every part of its domain—the body. Of course, this vital magnetism differs from that of the earth, and from the magnetism produced by chemical action, as the nature of organic bodies differs from that of inorganic bodies.

The Brain is the “great nervous centre;” the spinal cord and the ganglia of the posterior spinal nerves constitute a second series of nervous centres; and the ganglia of the great sympathetic system a third series of nervous centres.

This last series generates those magnetic forces which preside over those organs whose functions we cannot control by any direct

effort of the will. These are the so-called vegetative functions, because vegetables possess them in common with animals and man.

Whence does that wonderful piece of divine mechanism—the human body—derive the *motive power*, by the activity of which all the manifestations of life, whether physical or mental, are exhibited, and by which the body is made to exist at all? Of course, life must flow into man from a source outside of himself; but the first principles in the body, those from which all things else derive their being and action, are the NERVE CENTRES, which are here thus emphasized. These being the springs or fountains of all life in the body, it is evident that if anything poison or disturb these fountains, everything else in the body must feel the effect of the poison or disturbance. Such as is the state of the nervous centres then, such will be the kind and degree of health of the whole body.

See, now, the facts which stand arrayed face to face with each other! The nervous centres are *causes*, of which all the other parts of the body and their attributes are the *effects*.

This relation of cause and effect exists by virtue of the nervous centres being galvanic batteries, generating magnetic forces which act upon all the planes below them. Feeble or deranged centres give forth feeble or deranged activities to all and every part subordinated to them.

As said above, the Compound Oxygen acts upon the human organism *magnetically*. The nervous centres, therefore, must be the first to feel its influence. Acting upon these fountains of life, there is virtually an increase of vital force in the body. If it were a temporary excitant, a mere stimulant, the action would be an urging of dormant powers into greater activity, only to be the more readily exhausted; but this never takes place when the Compound Oxygen is properly administered. It is rather renewing the zinc and copper in these vital batteries, and putting in fresh acid; thus making bigger and better batteries, capable of doing *continuously* more and better work. We can now understand how the half dozen inhalations in the twenty-four hours may work such results. We do

not have to keep replenishing even our crude imitations of these vital batteries; once put into working order, they continue to act for a specified season.

“ But allowing that the Compound Oxygen acts magnetically upon the human organism, what is the evidence that the nervous centres appropriate the magnetism contributed to it?” It is a grand law that every the least part of the human body attracts to itself whatever there may be in its whole realm which is adapted to its needs, and every other part as eagerly yields it up. Every organ, for instance, receives its nourishment, its material pabulum, from the same table. This common storehouse is the arterial blood. But what an almost infinite variety is required for the needs of the myriad parts of this kingdom! and with what unerring precision do the multitudinous organs and parts of organs appropriate just the exact quality—and quantity, even—of that which is adapted to each one’s own best welfare, and thence the welfare of the whole kingdom! Do you object that the position assumed is not impregnable? that it

may all be very nice as a hypothesis, but is only a hypothesis? Granted! but, assuming it to be true, is it not enough that all the known facts of the case are consistent with it and with each other, and thus go far to confirm it? There is at least a strong presumptive evidence of its truth. No one can demonstrate that "The First Great Cause" is a divine, infinite Man; but *assume* that He is, and there is no end to the facts which go to confirm it.

A third question is one that is asked by some who are struck by the *variety* of diseases which, it is claimed, are amenable to the Compound Oxygen Treatment—"Does it not sound quackish to promise relief or cure in so many different maladies? For these statements imply that it is almost a cure-all, which is generally equivalent to being good for nothing." On page 13 a valid reason has been given why this universality of results might be confidently looked for; and the want of analogy was also there stated between the action of this agent and that of any *medicine*.

But from the facts just considered there is deducible a stronger and entirely independent reason, amounting almost to a demonstration, that scarcely any limit can be assigned to the sphere of its curative action. For if every disordered condition of the body be an *effect*, of which a debilitated or disordered state of one or more of the many nerve centres is the prime *cause*, and if the Compound Oxygen Treatment suffices to restore them to a normal, vigorous, healthy state, must it not follow inevitably that every kind of abnormal bodily condition will be affected healthily? (Of course, those conditions which depend upon the destruction or permanent obstruction of the channels of vital forces, must be excepted.)

And yet, interesting as this philosophizing may be, as assigning an adequate cause for known effects, nevertheless it is of small moment compared with the FACTS of the case, that such universality of action is so clearly established.

COMPOUND OXYGEN IN OTHER DISEASES.

It is proper in this place to speak of the

action of the Compound Oxygen in several diseases not mentioned in Part First. Said a patient one day, who had been wonderfully relieved of a most severe and obstinate asthma, "There is one disease, Doctor, which Compound Oxygen can cure, and which you haven't mentioned in your book; that is, SICK HEADACHE. That has been a life-long trouble with me, and at short intervals; but I think I am cured." A number of other brilliant cures of a similar character are sufficient data upon which to affirm the efficacy of this agent in this and other varieties of headaches. One of the daughters of the architect of our National Capitol, whose physician—one of our most successful—after exercising his skill upon her case for years with no satisfactory result, is a strong case in point.

There is another disease which is a scourge to many who live upon lake or sea coasts, and also to some in all parts of the country. That is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which in its progress is liable to become disgustingly offensive; and then it is known as OZÆNA.

How many refined and amiable women there are whose near approach is merely tolerated by their dearest friends! How many of both sexes taint the very atmosphere of the little coteries which they join, who might else be shining ornaments in the same! What seems to be simply a *local* affection is very liable to undermine the whole general health, rendering one's life an almost intolerable burden to himself and others.

Clinical case III. is a fair specimen of thousands. Another case, a young woman of this city, was very similar to the one recorded. After being under the care of a physician here, whose reputation is almost world-wide, for four years, and growing worse all the time, she was induced by a person who had been permanently cured by the same treatment to try the Compound Oxygen. She was cured by just eight weeks' treatment, not only of the Ozœna, but also of a variety of other distressing ailments. This was two years ago, and she still remains cured. If there be any other remedial agent or mode of treatment which holds out such promise of

cure, or of relief even, in this foul scourge, humanity ought certainly to know it.

There is another disease, of which I am constrained by my experience in the results of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and by considerations of the highest character, to speak; notwithstanding Prudery declares it should be nameless. But upon what principles of good morals or decency should *any* subject which affects the welfare of living men and women be pronounced *nameless*?

Is it not one of the hopeful signs of the times that some of the very best minds in the world are giving most earnest heed to those vital relations which intimately concern every man and woman born to be heirs of physical, mental and spiritual glory? It really seems as if mankind were just now awakening to the idea that the *whole* man and woman were created in the image and likeness of God, and not merely the face and hands; that He has pronounced everything which He creates **VERY GOOD**. Is it not highly significant that all previous creations were pronounced simply *good*; but not until He had created man and

woman—a male and a female—was any creation pronounced very good? Were not every part of the human body really and truly consecrated, how could it by any possibility be the “temple of the Holy Spirit”?

After this prelude, for which an apology would seem to be called for, it will be understood that the affection which we approach with such deep concern is the involuntary loss of that fluid which it is the distinctive function of the male to produce—or Spermatorrhea. The production of this sperm or seed costs the body more, in the expenditure of its life force, than ten times the volume of the richest arterial blood. Besides that, it contains a part of the man’s spiritual substance. What wonder, then, that the too-often repeated loss of it sooner renders the victim a total wreck physically, mentally and spiritually, than any other calamity which can overtake him?

Is it not easy to see that the effects of this loss must fall most heavily upon the ganglionic system of nerves, which has been here critically considered? and being so, that

whatever serves to restore *them* to a state of integrity will most certainly and most effectually put a stop to that wasteful and fatal flow of man's life current?

Be that as it may, a few FACTS may be stated, which are worthy of grave consideration: First. The victims are woefully numerous, and they are the result mainly of youthful indiscretion through ignorance of the fatal consequences. The painful feature of the case is that reformation in act and purpose too often comes after the vitality of the body has fallen below the recuperative point; and without artificial aid must ever remain so, because of the still continued drain of the vital product. Second. Some of the *bitter fruits* of this affection are, manhood emasculated, thousands of women dying unwed, and many more cheated of manliness in their husbands; impoverished progeny, many inmates of asylums and mad-houses, and graves filled with epileptics, consumptives and suicides. Third. Medicines are almost powerless to meet this disease successfully. A large majority of intelligent physicians would un-

doubtedly head the list of *opprobria medendi* with this disease. Hence it is that the army of charlatans find their richest harvest among these unfortunates. Fourth. The success of the Compound Oxygen Treatment in these cases, so full of interest to every well-wisher of his kind, has been nothing short of brilliant. The single case reported is one of many that might be reported, but for obvious reasons are withheld. If anything can be compared with the Compound Oxygen in its power to successfully meet this disease, the knowledge of it has certainly never come to the ears of the Profession.

COMPOUND OXYGEN IN ACUTE DISEASES.

Since writing Part First of this Brochure another feature of the Compound Oxygen has been developed :—its efficacy in *Acute* diseases. (For the benefit of those who understand by the terms, acute and chronic, different qualities or phases of disease, it is well to state that they express only its *duration*. *Acute* bronchitis, for instance, is a sudden attack, short, sharp and decisive. *Chronic* bronchitis

is less severe in character, it may be, but long continued—sometimes for years.) The first experience in this direction was in the case of my son, aged ten years, in the winter of 1870. During the autumn (1869) he had a series of slight illnesses, which exhausted him very much. While recuperating from this state of exhaustion he thoughtlessly indulged in a sled-ride on the first snow. He contracted a “cold,” which prostrated him at once, and from which developed a typhoid fever of great severity. When the force of the fever had at length expended itself he was indeed a wreck. Desiccated spots were on various parts of his person; he was utterly speechless; the joints of his legs were ankylosed; he could not move himself at all, and he was more emaciated than any one whom I had ever seen get well. For two weeks he remained without any apparent change of condition, unable to take the least nourishment except a little ice cream.

The last few days of this time he took a little Compound Oxygen twice a day. When the two weeks were passed a sudden change

came over him. In the same day he could speak, turn over in bed, straighten his legs, and take some other nourishment. From that day he was not *sick* an hour. He seemed in every respect, except in the size and condition of his body, a genuine healthy baby. He would sleep more than half the time, eat with a genuine gusto, always exhibiting that contentment and pleasing amiability peculiar to infancy, and each day perceptibly approaching a decency of contour. In one week from the first of his apparent improvement he was able to sit up and be dressed, and in another week he could walk out of doors. Neither was there any break in this truly wonderful convalescence to complete recovery, which was in much shorter time than recovery usually occurs from quite ordinary ailments.

Another brilliant case in point is the gastric-fever case of Miss E., clinically recorded. Slighter ailments, like influenzas, mild forms of congestion, whooping-cough and the like, could be reported by numbers. But there has been no systematic effort made to give the

system such extended trial at the bedside as the merits of the agent demand.

There is still another feature which was barely alluded to in Part First, which, looking at its possible consequences to suffering humanity, may prove to be the crowning feature of the Compound Oxygen Treatment. That is what has been significantly styled

THE HOME TREATMENT.

For a number of years this modified form of the Compound Oxygen has been a recognized power of no little value; but the means of its production having been heretofore very limited, and the supply of course correspondingly limited, it has held a position of small prominence in the minds of its dispensers. But in not a few cases in which this had been used very startling results were obtained. Some months ago the writer's attention was forcibly arrested by these facts. Were they not indications of a region unexplored, which challenged the most thoughtful and earnest investigation? So, indeed, it seemed to him.

The number of persons who can avail

themselves of the virtues of this wonderful agent in the OFFICES, even if they were established in every city in the country, is comparatively small. It is within bounds to say that for every one to whom it can be made available as an exclusive office treatment, there are a thousand to whom it would be an inestimable boon, could it be brought within their reach and means.

Here, then, was a momentous problem to be solved: First, how to produce the agent in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the suffering millions; second, how to improve its quality to the highest state of efficiency; third, how to prepare it so economically as to bring it within the means of all who need it; and last, not least, how to persuade the sick that the Compound Oxygen really offers to them a HELPER so powerful that the fictitious potency of giants and genii of all fairy land seems puerile.

To the solution of these several parts of the problem (save the last) the writer has assiduously addressed himself for months, with an earnestness commensurate with the

responsibility which, as he felt, had devolved upon him to provide a boon for which millions are eagerly and longingly holding out their hands. He has spared no pains, labor or expense which could secure a successful issue.

The crowning result of these efforts is, at least such is his thorough conviction, the production of a curative agent more efficacious than anything ever before offered to the multitudes of invalids in our land, and in this respect second to nothing but the Compound Oxygen as dispensed in the offices. This exception is made in favor of the office treatment, solely as regards the *degree of activity* manifested by the two modes of administration. The *kind* of effect is identical, and with the office treatment the results may be reached in less time. The Home Treatment has been subjected to tests the most delicate and the most severe, and many times repeated. The results have been such that a plain statement of them would subject the deponent to the charge of extravagance in expression. But it is unhesitatingly pronounced to be at

once the most potent and the most harmless, the most particular and the most universal, in its applicability to the various diseased conditions, of any remedial agent that has ever been made available to the race.

It now remains to solve the last part of the problem; to present the claims of this new-found genius in such a manner that they may be acknowledged at their real worth; hence this

WORD TO HEALTH-SEEKERS.

Here is a candidate for your confidence and acceptance, and it is for you to decide whether it comes to you with proper credentials and proper vouchers. That many will conclude, upon a careful examination of the evidence presented, that it is worthy of a fair trial, there can be no doubt. This Word is not for them. That there are many others who stand greatly in need of such relief as this can afford them, and are in no temper to try it, is quite as certain.

To these the writer would say: Friends, let us reason together! You have undoubt-

edly had many good promises of relief made to the ear, only to be broken to the heart. Failure has not only resulted in painful disappointment, it may also have begotten a sullen purpose to reject every proffer of relief that may be made. But should you not remember that there is more of good than of evil in the world? and that the fact of many worthless, and even baneful agents, having been presented, is no valid reason for deciding that everything else of the kind must be of the same character? What if the Compound Oxygen possesses all the virtues claimed for it! whose interest more than your own do you jeopardize by rejecting it untried and untested?

There is one strong argument—albeit a negative one—in favor of your giving this a fair trial: you run no risk of being made worse. You avoid that fearful paraphernalia of DRUGS, of which Dr. O. W. Holmes declared before a *national assembly* of physicians and surgeons: “If they were *all* cast into the sea—excepting only wine and opium—it would be all the better for mankind, but all

the worse for the fishes.” Granting that medication—when exactly affiliated to the disease, in character, grade, tissue and location—will cure the sick (and only when thus administered is there any hope of cure), still the chances of having all these conditions answered are so indefinitely few—excepting when prescribed by a *skillful physician*—it is like investing in a fearful lottery. But it is not a question simply of getting cured or no relief—for if the charmed bolus go not straight to the bull’s-eye of the target it is sure to work irremediable mischief.

This matter of taking bottle after bottle of heterogeneous compounds of unknown poisonous drugs—for they are all *poisonous*—is simply appalling. What quantities of these pernicious mixtures are swallowed is evidenced by the scores of palatial stores and residences which are reared with the profits on their sale by those who yearly spend hundreds of thousands of dollars simply in advertising them. For each one who receives any real benefit from these nostrums, who can compute the number of those who have sacrificed

the little health they had, and even life itself, in the delusive hope of being cured by them ! Besides, these pirate guns are double-shotted—the poison of the drugs, and the equally deadly poison of the villainous whisky which they nearly all contain. How many have fallen victims to the demon of intemperance, who acquired the habit of drinking by a continued use of these mixtures, no one may ever know.

“ But shall we try the Compound Oxygen Treatment, or not try it ? that’s the question ! You have essayed to prove that we ought not to try any of the many nostrums ; are not the same or similar arguments good against meddling with this also ? ” Well, you are here presented with an array of facts in clinical records from the writer’s books, the truthfulness of which is solemnly vouched for over their own names by people well known here as among the most honest and intelligent of Philadelphia’s citizens. These documents are open to the inspection of any one ; the names and addresses will be given to any making application for the same, and the several in-

dividuals can be seen personally. These statements being so fully endorsed, it is submitted whether these cures are not among the most remarkable ever recorded; remarkable, not simply that the patients got well, but that they got well in such brief time; remarkable, too, as *permanent* cures of desperate cases; which is proved by the long periods that have elapsed without any return of the malady. Can there be a doubt that an agent which furnishes such results—even if these were all that were produced by it—is really potent for the relief of much human suffering?

“Perhaps it would help us decide if you would report some cases apparently cured, but in which the malady returned in a shorter or longer time!” In very truth such cases would be reported if there were such to report. It is not claimed of this treatment that it has cured, nor that it is capable of curing everybody; but it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that every one cured, or partially cured, have maintained their vantage ground most satisfactorily, with two apparent exceptions.

Another fact of vast importance must be taken into consideration in deciding this question; you run no risk by this method of *being harmed* in the least. Let this fact be pitted against the known liabilities to fearful injury in any system of crude drugging. Yet more: there is no other agent which has a tithe of the power to assist one in being able to abstain from all the stimulants and narcotics which have become seeming *necessities*, from the prolonged use of nostrums. *Safety in its use*, then, is a genuine plea in favor of the Compound Oxygen Treatment as against all promiscuous drugging.

**ARE THE OBJECTIONS AGAINST TRYING IT
VALID?**

Objection first: "The expense is too great. Fifteen dollars is a rather large investment to make upon an *experiment* which may result in nothing but disappointment. We can get enough things *to try* for one dollar a bottle; and three or four bottles will enable one to prove it." The logic of this statement is granted, if it clearly appear that no greater promise is held out by this treatment than by

all the nostrums known. It is granted, too, if it be of no moment—if it be not of immense importance—that in the Compound Oxygen there is almost a complete guaranty against any possible harm. It is also granted, if it appear that any trial short of one month is sufficient to test the virtues, the curative power of any agent in long standing, constitutional maladies. (If you take unknown drugs in extra-bad whisky for one month, what result may be looked for?) Again it is granted, if there be no difference between spending five dollars to learn whether any given poisonous mixture will do you indefinite mischief, and spending three times that amount to ascertain whether a really benign agent may confer upon you untold benefits. When you see by the clinical records and testimonials what one and two months' treatment has repeatedly done, curing desperate maladies of seven, and even fifteen years' standing in a single month, is not the price indeed a bagatelle? It is safe to declare that with a large majority of those who give it a fair trial, the price is the *only* feature of the

treatment about which they can get up a first-class grumble.

Objection second: "I have consulted my physician about it, and he does not favor the idea of embarking in the enterprise." This is a more serious matter. Your family physician is presumed to be your skilled counselor in all that concerns your physical welfare. He has long been the accepted custodian of your health. He has been for years, it may be, your friend and accredited confidant in the most trying scenes through which you have been called to pass. It is but natural that you should consult him when anything is presented to you for acceptance, which seems to be legitimately in the line of his profession. This relation of trust on the one hand, and guardianship on the other, which exists, or should exist, between physicians and their charge, I would not lightly disturb.

Now, with the best of feelings, and in the clearest light we have, let us look this matter fairly in the face. If, as the appointed and inaugurated conservator and restorer of the health of you and yours, he has proved

himself an efficient and successful servant or guardian, then this whole question has no interest for you. "They that are whole, etc." This all, is intended solely for those who have been less fortunate in the choice of their medical adviser.

Let us first inquire what are the physician's opportunities of being able to give you intelligent counsel upon this vital question. Second, granting his ability to render you intelligent service in this matter, what are the liabilities of his giving you disinterested advice? First, then, he knows literally nothing of this agent, and therefore can know nothing of its effects. Probably he has learned from yourself of its very existence; and your having perused this Brochure, puts you in the attitude of *tutor* to him. And supposing you have both read the work, what hinders you from making up as intelligent a judgment upon the subject as himself? Upon the most favorable representation of his superior vantage ground to yours, can he do more than furnish you with *guesses*, more or less shrewd?

Secondly, let us suppose that he has availed himself of opportunities to acquaint himself thoroughly with the safety and curative powers of the Compound Oxygen; and, for argument's sake, we will suppose that he has found it possessed of all the desirable qualities claimed for it, and even more and greater than any yet known of it, can you reasonably expect him to give you the benefit of that discovery?—and say to you: “Yes, by all means give it a fair trial. I am satisfied that it will do more for you than anything I have to offer you.” There is no need of assigning to physicians any more of human nature than all other professionals are endowed with. You do not expect any merchant, artisan or professional man to tell his patrons that his neighbor in the same line of business has articles of the same kind as his own, but superior in quality, even if he should very well know the fact.

The physician's armamentarium is his stock in trade, and this is his living. If he advise you to try a remedy which he does not himself prescribe, he does it knowing that he

loses your patronage for the time being. And if he be convinced of the superior virtues of the remedy, he knows that he loses not only your present patronage, but also your prospective future patronage indefinitely. Do you not virtually say to him: "Doctor, you know that you are doing me no good, although you have exhausted your skill upon my case—what do you think of Dr. Greatman? He has an extensive reputation, and his system of treatment seems very reasonable; don't you think he can do more and better for me than you can?" If you are persuaded that you would receive an intelligent and unbiased answer in such a case, then you may surely trust his counsel in the matter of the Compound Oxygen. For I am both proud and happy to know that there are such physicians, physicians whose first care and real solicitude are, the best welfare of the patient. I am painfully aware also, that there are others who prefer to have their patients die under some pet mode of practice, to getting well under any other mode. Can professional depravity sink lower? I am persuaded by long-

continued observation that the practice of medicine tends strongly to make a good man better, and a bad man worse.

TO COMPOUND-OXYGEN PATIENTS.

On the supposition that what you have now learned from the perusal of this Brochure, and perhaps from other sources, has inspired you with sufficient confidence to venture an effort to recover lost health in this direction, some suggestions may help you to proceed with more certainty of good results, and with less danger of losing force by misdirection of well-meant endeavors.

First: Do not expect a miracle to be wrought in your case. Although some cases here reported are marvelous for the rapidity with which they have marched health-ward; still many of the most satisfactory and even brilliant cures have been slower paced. A state of disease that has been many years in maturing has become, as it were, consolidated, even when no disorganization has taken place. Is it not unreasonable to expect in such cases that a change so radical as to be appreciated

can result in the short time of a week or two? The influence that is at work is benign, and in its action is more like that of the mild spring weather upon the frost-bound hills and vales, land and stream. How these genial forces of Nature work for days and weeks, unheard and unseen, until at length the general rush of things declares with what energy and for what length of time they have acted!

Second: It is important to recognize the fact, that no one gets well at a uniform rate. You very well know that one who declines in health even unto death, has very many seasons of apparent improvement. How many times are hopes inspired of a complete restoration, and this even to the verge of dissolution. So the reverse is true.

Again and again, after a season of satisfactory convalescence, the invalid will be discouraged by the return of his sufferings, and tempted to give up trying any longer. But soon the clouds will again be dissipated, and he is brought to a hill-top for a more extended outlook than before. Often have pa-

tients been heard to earnestly declare, just before the final struggle of the disease: "Oh I am just as bad as I ever was!" Neither should you fret yourselves on all these occasions by self-accusations that you have imprudently "caught cold." Although it may sometimes be true, yet these seasons of aggravations will come, cold or no cold.

Third: There is another fact quite as important to be borne in mind. Through years of declining health, one passes through distinct states of suffering and disease. Each succeeding state possesses some new features not observed in former ones. In this way, various symptoms of pain and discomfort have their day and seem to disappear. It is a delusion, however, to suppose that they have been eliminated, and no longer enter as elements into the present state of the bodily trouble. From careful observation the *appearance* is that they are stored away in series — deposited like successive geological strata. Now in the event of the invalid's restoration to health by an orderly and satisfactory process, these old states are very liable

to return ; but in the reverse order in which they first appeared and disappeared. But these return states are as a rule less severe in force and duration than the original ones.

Fourth. It is necessary to put you on your guard in another direction. Occasionally it will seem as if the treatment were doing positive harm ; but this is simply an appearance, which you will be able to confirm. The restoration of life currents through channels obstructed or collapsed, at times produces much discomfort. It is never the ebbing away or cessation of the life currents that causes pain ; it is only their more or less unsuccessful efforts to overcome the obstacles to their ordained flow that is painful. The extremities may grow cold to numbness and not be the seat of *pain*. Even the body itself may grow torpid with cold, and that so insensibly as to yield up the whole life without a struggle sufficient to disturb one from a sitting posture. But how, if the benumbed fingers have their life currents restored by the application of heat even gently applied ! Very few persons are ignorant of the exquisite pain with

which this process is attended. A sufficient number of persons who have passed through all the *conscious* stages of being drowned have come back to testify that there are none but the most pleasurable sensations in thus yielding up their life. But the agony produced by the efforts of these life forces to resume their flow through their ordained channels, during the process of resuscitation, is beyond expression.

Long-continued and close observation has convinced me that in every case of restoration to health from protracted disease, there is a liability to similar discomforts, and from analogous causes. It is much to be doubted if they can be prevented in many cases. In some, the curative action may be conducted with sufficient gentleness to avoid such painful conditions. But in any event they are of no moment beyond the temporary discomfort which they excite.

Of course, the true indications—and what common sense would suggest—are to cease urging these life forces until the obstructions which are the occasion of the tumult shall

have gradually yielded to the forces already sufficiently at work. Thus, when such conditions excite your fears that the treatment may be injuring you, please to possess your souls in patience, and treat your body as you would an overloaded stomach—let it have rest for a day or two.

Fifth. A circumstance which causes a great deal of trouble to patients, and much embarrassment to the physician, may be thus stated: In the first flush of convalescence—like the peaceful season of a spring morning after a long, dreary storm—the sense of returning life is too exhilarating to be borne with the staid sobriety of meeker days. The temptation to give outward expression to the life within is too great to be resisted. Acting from the inspiration of their physical and mental sensations rather than the exercise of judgment, they are betrayed into indulgencies beyond their strength to bear, the penalty of which is a season of inactivity or suffering, or both. While enjoying delicious freedom from pain due to protracted infirmities, and a consciousness of young life, it is impossible

to realize that it is indeed *young*, and really very *tender* life. But reason should teach us that this new-born life must make to itself physical vessels in the organism, capable of containing it and giving adequate expression to it in external form and action. It is easy to see that these vessels must at first be of a purely infantile character; that they must grow and mature like the organism of childhood, before they can be equal to bearing burdens.

This is the hardest lesson to learn for one convalescing from a protracted disease. Particularly is this the case with women, who are subjects of emotions rather than calculation, and act more from impulse than from cool judgment, as do the rougher sex. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon—the necessity for patients to be on their guard against this *insinuating tempter*. Always be governed by this rule, when about to do anything that is calculated to put your physical and mental strength to the test. Be sure that you stop at the point at which you are certain that you have done only *one-half* of that

which you are really able to do. By scrupulously obeying this direction you will save yourself untold suffering, chagrin and self-reproach.

A WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

From official records it is ascertained that more than 63,000 died in this country last year of this malady! twelve thousand each week, and seventeen hundred every day. Surely such a scourge demands a passing notice at our hands. The profound conviction of the writer is declared without hesitation, that more than eighty per cent. of these victims could have been well people to-day had they made **TIMELY USE** of the Compound Oxygen. Please to note the emphasis laid upon the phrase, timely use. This is done to call your attention to a clearer enunciation of principles which obtain in this disease, and a statement of some facts, as well as some popular errors concerning it; and also to point out the quicksands which betray many of its victims to their destruction.

The fact that consumption of the lungs

carries off tens of thousands every year in this country is no better established than that the disease CAN BE CURED. This assertion is not made upon the testimonials of patients, but upon the fact that *post-mortem* examinations of many persons who have died of other diseases, have revealed cicatrices or scars from ulcers healed in the lungs; clearly establishing the fact that they *had had consumption*, been cured of it, lived a number of years, and finally died of some disease having no analogy to consumption. And there is strong presumptive evidence that Nature has cured many more of such cases than Art. This refutes entirely the popular notion that consumption cannot be cured: nay, more—it establishes the fact that this disease may have progressed to the stage of disorganization of a part of the lungs and yet be cured.

But there is also a popular error in the opposite direction—at least patients and interested friends act as if they believed it—that it may be cured at any stage of the malady. Let us examine this question. There is a condition of the body in which the

health-forces and the disease-forces are in exact equilibrium; in which all that the health-forces can do is just to *hold their own*. In such an event a slight adverse influence comes in, and these forces are placed at a disadvantage. If this disadvantage has increased to a considerable degree, any remedial agent that may be used must be correspondingly potent in order to stay the progress of the disease, without making the least headway against it. Clearly, the preponderance of weight is on the wrong end of the balance.

What are the quicksands which betray so many to their destruction? The specious appearances of "no danger" until they suddenly find themselves too deeply involved to be extricated. To change the figure—they are the *insidious* attack and approach of the enemy, and the fatally false security into which they are lulled until the very citadel of life is besieged. Unhappily, there is no need of citing cases in point, for everybody has enough before the mind's eye.

Nearly all diseases of organs below the diaphragm—those whose forces are enlisted

in the great function of digestion, the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen and pancreas—produce such a decided *mental* condition that they cannot labor in secret to work destruction. But those of the organs above the diaphragm, especially the heart and lungs, scarcely ever produce any mental disquietude until the mischief be almost irremediable.

In the light of these statements the conclusion of this whole matter may be summed up as follows: First. Pulmonary Consumption has been, is, and can be cured. Second. It may be cured even after disorganization of the lung tissue has made some progress. There is strong reason to believe that—when not complicated with other serious affections—if the original breathing capacity of the lungs be reduced *only one-half*, the case is not hopeless; but it should be fully understood that the lung capacity decreases in a much more rapid ratio than the apparent organic troubles increase. Third. It would seem that the more we imitate and assist Nature, and the less we interfere with her operations, especially by administering crude drugs either

as simples or compounds, the greater the chance of cure. Fourth. When the victim or his friends are really aroused to a consciousness of his imminent danger, it may be—painfully often, is—too late to make remedial agents of any avail.

The great practical lesson to be deduced from the above facts and reasonings—a lesson having a more direct bearing upon the welfare of the American people than human language can express—is, first, to be able to detect the first approaches of this insidious, cruel and relentless foe; and, second, to be able to realize and appreciate at once the direful portent of the apparently insignificant indications.

As the rattlesnake never strikes his deadly blow until he has sounded his note of ominous alarm in time to let him who recognizes and heeds it escape the thrust of that death-laden shaft, so this cold, slimy destroyer (is it the antitype of the *crotalus horridus*?), with approach so stealthy that no footfall can be heard, yet gives as unmistakable evidence of its fearful nearness and deadly intent. But

he who knows not its meaning, or, knowing, gives no heed, is no whit safer than he who moves not when he hears the twang of the *crotalus*.

Now what are the notes of warning which are so emphatically sounded on the approach of this demon? They are mainly three. The first is EMACIATION of the person, and without apparent cause. The person grows poor in flesh, but does not seem *sick* enough to account for it. Diabetes and some other diseases have the same symptom prominently, but they also have other and distinguishing symptoms. Unaccountably, it *seems*, the individual begins to show a peculiar depression between the cheek-bone and the ear, the eye-socket deepens, the muscle leading up the side of the neck obliquely towards the ear becomes prominent from absorption of the adipose tissue around it; and upon trial there will be found a marked loss of weight. These signs of emaciation always indicate a vitiated nutrition, and are so generally dependent upon the presence of tubercles in the lungs that they should always be looked upon with

grave suspicion, in order to be sure that they depend upon some less formidable cause.

If this emaciation be accompanied by the *second note*, a little COUGH, which is scarcely a cough at all—a slight, insignificant hacking, which no one is inclined to notice, which is more like a “habit,” and which he “can easily prevent if he chooses;” the suspicion of the presence of tubercles comes by far too near a confirmation to be comfortable. This kind of cough is occasioned by a very indefinite feeling of irritation, which he can neither describe nor locate, and is a thousand times more dangerous than a recent cough, which “seems as if it would burst a blood-vessel.” It is very significant if it be contracted during the rough weather of winter and spring, and do not disappear on the approach of warm, settled weather; for this may take place even with the presence of tubercles, especially upon their first invasion.

“But may not a hacking cough and emaciation of the person exist together without being caused by the incipient stage of consumption?” This is possible. Now be on

your guard to detect the presence or absence of the *third note* of warning. Examine carefully and critically the depressions immediately beneath the two clavicles or collar bones. In this stage of the disease one of the depressions will almost invariably be deeper and larger than the other, and scarcely from any other cause. The cause of this phenomenon will be readily understood by considering the following facts: Tubercles always invade the lung at its apex, and this is located immediately under the clavicle. Their presence occasions consolidation of the lung tissue, and consequently a shrinking or contraction of the same; hence the sinking in of the overlying tissue at that point. One more fact: tubercles *almost never* invade both lungs in the incipency of the disease. These three symptoms may be considered the ensigns of the Body and the two Wings of a well-organized and well-appointed army, which has made a successful lodgment within your territory. Either one of these symptoms should be the more critically catechised, because tubercles may exist for a long time without

causing any marked pain, or any local sensation which would excite any suspicion of their presence.

But what are tubercles? for it is important to have a proper understanding of the whole matter. Tubercles (crude) are lymphatic glands which, by a depraved condition of the body, have become indurated; and in appearance are globular bodies of the size of a coriander seed and of the consistency of cheese, included in the lung tissue. If they would only remain in this crude condition, and not too many of them make their appearance, they would be comparatively harmless invaders. If in this state you but change that depraved condition of the body by restoring the vital forces to a state of integrity, you would entirely cut off the supplies of the enemy. The tubercles would then become atrophied and wither away—would be absorbed and eliminated from the body. This is the office of the Compound Oxygen, pre-eminent over every other agent ever known.

Having thus given an account of consumption in its curable stage, it remains to com-

plete the picture by tracing its progress to that stage which is popularly known as "seated or confirmed consumption," that is, when the substance of the lung is melting away.

As the disease develops, these tubercles increase in size and number. Sometimes they are so close together as to appear like a cluster of small grapes. These clusters—or single ones, if sufficiently enlarged—now begin to act like a bullet, or some other foreign body, which might be imbedded in the lung tissue. Inflammation is set up immediately around the tubercles, which gradually increases in extent and severity. Contrary to the popular notion upon the subject, this local inflammation does not differ in the process of development from that of any similar inflammations in other tissues of the body. Take the boil as a type, that being the most familiar example. The inflammation is accompanied by more or less induration of the tissue inflamed, painful sensibility, and great constitutional irritation and disturbance. The person is now very sick and suffering. The next stage

is that of suppuration, the stage of the boil when it has "come to a head." The pus, together with the tuberculous matter softened and broken down, form to themselves a sack ; and this, like all other collections of pus without an opening to the surface, is an Abscess. But this purulent matter, by absorbing the tissue which lies between it and the surface, makes to itself a passage for its discharge. We say of the boil, "it has broken." It is now no longer an Abscess, but an Ulcer ; and we have *now* ulceration of the lung, but not until now. Now real *consumption* takes place ; and the patient may not recover from this state at all. But in many cases these ulcers behave just as those do which are nearer to the surface of the body where they can be watched. They continue to discharge purulent matter for a shorter or longer time, according to circumstances ; but at length a healing process sets in, the ulcer closes up, and leaves merely a scar. Then may follow a season of quiet in the lung ; the cough disappears, wholly or in a great measure, and the patient so much improves that sanguine hopes

are inspired that a complete recovery is approaching. But the inclement season of the year, or some other adverse influence, supervenes, and another set of tubercles are made to develop and mature. This time the number of tubercles in a state of activity is liable to be greater than before; and the system, weakened by the former campaign, is less able to bear the shock of invasion and the continued contest. Either in this or a subsequent attack the recuperative forces become unequal to the task of healing the ulcer that is formed. It is either soon accompanied by others, or it involves more and more of the lung tissue by extension, until the poor bruised, harassed and wearied victim makes an unconditional surrender. How very few there are in this land of plenty and broad domain who cannot call up the picture of loved ones that have thus gone down in silence and in darkness!

Now you crave some advice concerning the admissibility of resorting to the Compound Oxygen in *all* cases of Phthisis (pronounced *tee-sis*) or Pulmonary Consumption. Not in

all cases would I recommend it, with the idea of holding out a promise of *cure*. In the later stages, it is true that life may be prolonged, and made more comfortable to its close. Whether it would be worth the while to employ it for this purpose or not, must be decided by the patient or friends in each separate case.

When, then, is the Compound Oxygen Treatment contra-indicated by the danger of holding out illusive hopes of recovery? If the sputa sink readily in water, evidencing generally active ulceration; if red spots appear upon the cheeks at stated hours in the afternoons, evidencing hectic fever, which indicates the rapid formation of purulent matter; if the feet and ankles swell and look waxy; these all signify that the time has long gone by when there was any hope of *curing the case*, and now it is of doubtful expediency. The practical value of this knowledge is the emphatic lesson which it teaches, of the necessity of giving most earnest heed to the FIRST SIGNS of the disease.

CAUTIONARY SUGGESTIONS.

Those who are successfully convalescing from this disease are liable to experience troublesome and sometimes painful affections, which, if the patient be not put upon his guard, may lead him to adopt measures of relief which can but result disastrously. According to the observations of *Nusser*, one of the following symptoms may supervene when a case of phthisis is making good progress healthward, and should be cherished as something favorable, and should not on any account be interfered with :

1. Swelling of the glands in the axilla (armpit) ; or,

2. Rheumatism in the muscles of the neck, shoulders, thorax, hips or extremities ; or,

3. Swelling of the glands on the neck and ear ; or,

4. The *materia peccans* (morbid or vitiated matter) rises from within towards the outside, contrary to the air, which passes during respiration (inspiration ?) from without inward. The chest feels lighter, but the trachea and

larynx become affected in a manner to produce hoarseness, which subsiding, the nose becomes sore, and finally ends with pimples and pustules around the nose ; or,

5. The ears become affected, from mere ringing in the ears to suppuration within them ; or,

6. The eyes become inflamed ; or,

7. Headache and toothache set in ; in such a case let the patient suffer ; a sudden suppression of them would quickly bring back all the troubles to the chest ; or,

8. An eruption on the thorax, with or without itching on the chest or back ; or,

9. Sweating of the feet ; or,

10. Hemorrhoidal irritations and tumors ; or,

11. Violent colds in the head ; or,

12. The morbid action goes down into the intestines, and throws out gall, acid, mucus or gas, until it finally develops itself in a cutaneous disease, first attacking the head, the upper extremities, the thorax, and so all the way down, like small-pox.

These are blessings in disguise, and should

be borne as complacently as sinks and slop-jars.

THIS WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES has indeed proved to be a long one; but does not the grave importance of the subject fully warrant it? A solemn conviction that the Compound Oxygen Treatment, if only adopted in the earliest stages in which it can be detected, would save many thousands who else must go down to a premature grave, must plead in extenuation. The absolute certainty that even this treatment will not cure a single case unless the *conditions* are strictly observed, will fully account for my anxiety to provide every facility for the threatened victims of consumption to avail themselves of the most powerful aid that has ever been known.

And lastly, it cannot be too strongly stated, the great importance of this class of invalids giving good heed, even observing scrupulously the directions on Hygiene, or making inquiry when a departure from them seems desirable. Your destiny lies mainly in your own hands, inasmuch as without your cordial,

earnest, and persistent co-operation, no means, either human or divine, can avail to restore you to the enjoyment of life, usefulness to your loved ones, and the inestimable treasure of a ripened manhood.

In thus giving such marked prominence to the action of the Compound Oxygen in Pulmonary Consumption, it is by no means intended to convey the idea that its efficacy in other diseases is to be called in question in the slightest degree. Other maladies are more demonstrative; they goad the sufferer into doing something from sheer self-defence. Besides, a few weeks' loss of time in these cases is far from being so fatal as in those of phthisis. Is there need of confirmation more than is contained in the following clinical records and testimonials? These, it is here solemnly asserted, are literal expressions of facts as they transpired. Any one upon application will be furnished with the exact address of any or all of these cases. The number could be greatly increased, but would do little towards making the fact of its universal efficacy more pronounced.

SPECIFICATIONS OF TREATMENT.

For practical convenience, chronic diseases may be classified as follows: First, those affecting the Respiratory organs—lungs, bronchial tubes, larynx and throat. Second, those affecting the Digestive organs—stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, etc., including hemorrhoids. Third, those affecting the Generative organs of women. Although but one agent is used in all cases, yet observation and experience have shown that some modification in the dispensing of it is necessary in order to secure the most prompt and desirable results. Hence it is important, when ordering treatment, to specify to which of these classes each particular case belongs.

There is a suggestion which may as well be thrown out here. It is not expected that the Compound Oxygen Treatment is to supersede the need of skilled physicians, but rather enhance their value; but it may enable everybody who uses it to dispense with the services (?) of poor ones. In any event, they who have the Home Treatment in their houses can do infinitely better for the ordinary ills

of childhood—and of adults as well—than to make hap-hazard prescriptions of Indian vegetable pills, calomel and jalap, blue mass, castor-oil, salts and senna, or of any of the multitudinous bitters, elixirs, etc. Although in the use of this treatment no such immediate effects occur as follow the operation of an active purge, yet a reasonable trust in its efficacy will, in a large majority of cases, be well rewarded by a prompt and quiet recovery. Any harmless agent which will do something effectually towards redeeming the race from the thralldom of pernicious drugs—even if it do nothing more—is a priceless boon.

CAN ONE TAKE TOO MUCH?

Yes! just as one can take too much pure cold water, too much sunshine, too much of the very best food that ever Omniscience devised. Almost every one who takes the Oxygen at the OFFICE, feels it sensibly in the head. A majority of them feel a peculiar warmth in the chest, which diffuses itself through the whole body—even to the toes' ends—like a gentle thrill, as if every nerve

were thrown into a delicate vibration. The sensation in the cerebrum is like the *first* effects of a glass of champagne or other fine wine—a delightful exhilaration. Those who do not feel a *positive pleasure* during the séance are the rare exceptions, whose channels of circulation have received some twist or other derangement.

This has been stated here, because some individuals—perhaps not a few—are so sensitive to the action of this agent as to be affected by the Home Treatment in the same way as the Office Treatment affects a very large majority. Without this hint such persons might become disconcerted if they should experience such a sensation unexpectedly. This would be all in order, and no harm would follow, even if the sensation were to be so strong as to disable the person for the time being from walking with perfect equilibrium. By observing complete repose for a very few minutes the normal sensation will be perfectly restored. For want of a better word, persons experiencing this will tell you that they are giddy; but it is not giddiness,

because it has none of the quasi nausea or sickness which always accompanies giddiness.

CAUTION.

Each package is accompanied by explicit directions how to manage the season of inhaling. But there is a very great difference in people's susceptibility to the action of the Compound Oxygen. And as any considerable degree of over-action is more to be deprecated than a greater degree of under-action, these guards should be heeded. Strict obedience to directions as to the seasons and manner of inhalation are of course the only conditions upon which a patient has any right to expect the promised results. But during any stage of the curative process obstructions may occur as has already been pointed out, which will cause various kinds of discomfort; chiefly fullness in the head, and feelings as if some or all the functions were being performed under a burden. Then the proper thing to do is to wait until the system shall have adapted itself to receive kindly and normally the new influx of vital force, when the treat-

ment should be resumed with a little caution. It is expected that these remarks will be applicable to but few, but these few should be considered.

Whenever one experiences the cerebral and other sensations mentioned just above, the treatment should not be resorted to but once a day. It is not to be understood that a decided cerebral sensation is at all essential to the most satisfactory progress; while on the other hand the greatest amount of sensation could produce no more harm than would seriously overloading the stomach with excellent food.

EXCLUSIVENESS AND SECRECY.

It is expected that my professional brethren, as a rule, will look askant upon this whole enterprise, because of the exclusive manner in which the agent is dispensed, and because the mode of its preparation is not divulged. It is perfectly safe to say that every physician who wishes to dispense the Compound Oxygen can do so upon the same terms as the writer, and in the same manner.

So it is clearly not open to the charge of exclusiveness.

That its mode of preparation is not divulged is true. And if it were, the number of physicians is exceedingly small who would spare the time and labor from their general practice which are absolutely necessary for manufacturing and dispensing it. Hence it would almost inevitably fall into the hands of charlatans and irresponsible men.

Some of them are much aggrieved because "they are confident that the agent is not what it is claimed to be;" "that it is impossible to condense oxygen into such a portable form;" and "that there must be some kind of medication in it."

As to the first occasion of being aggrieved, one *assertion* is just as good as another, if both are unsupported by any proof. Besides, inasmuch as the preparation of the agent is a secret, would its virtues be any the less valuable even if it were called by a wrong title?—which it certainly is not.

As to the second: The first steamer which crossed the Atlantic brought an absolute de-

monstration by Dr. Lardner, one of the first scientists of his day, of the impossibility of a steamer's crossing the said ocean. But it was very easy for the learned magnates to do a *seeming* impossibility when Columbus showed them how to make an egg stand on end.

As to the third: If there be any medication so subtle as to elude detection by the most scrutinizing analysis, which can work such wonders in such a variety of maladies, certainly nothing else like it has ever been known in the history of medicine. The solid facts of the cures wrought by this wonderful agent rise clear above all carping and caviling.

CLINICAL CASES.

CASE I. Sept. 28, 1869.—Mrs. T. K., aged forty-nine years, seven years ago had an attack of stoppage (intussusception) of the bowels. Was with her thirty-six hours at that time. She came very near dying; so near as to lose consciousness for some hours.

From the effects of that attack she has never recovered. She has more or less pain—sometimes very severe—every night on retiring, through a large portion of the abdomen. Her digestion ever since the attack has been so feeble that she dares not eat anything but bread and meat. Her appetite is very poor, and she is of course very weak. There has been a steady decline of constitutional health during these seven years.

About six weeks ago she had an attack of low fever, from which she has very imperfectly convalesced. At my instigation she resorts to the treatment by Compound Oxygen, then under the ministration of Dr. Hartwell. I could think of nothing else which promised any considerable relief. For seven years I had exhausted my skill in endeavoring to restore her to health, the only result of which was seasons of palliation, of greater or less degree. She has lost all hope of being materially helped, but feeling it to be her duty to try something else, and because I have recommended this treatment, she very mechanically goes about it.

Oct. 12.—She now comes under my personal care. Thinks she has experienced some change in her general state of feeling, yet there are no decided indications of improvement.

18th.—During the last week she has perceived a radi-

cal change in all the symptoms. She can rest at night without pain; begins to have a natural relish for food, and indulges in a little variety at the table, and with no bad results.

25th.—The improvement in all particulars is very rapid. She is gaining in strength, appetite, flesh and spirits.

28th.—Thus ends one month's treatment, she having visited the office twenty-six times. To-day she addressed to me the following: "Now, Doctor, I will do just as you say about continuing the treatment. I have nothing to be doctored for! I was never in better health in my life! I sleep all night long! and oh it is so good to eat!" Of course, treatment is discontinued.

(COPY.)

"I have read Dr. Starkey's clinical record of my case written above, and cordially endorse the statements therein made, as they are essentially in accordance with the facts according to the best of my memory, and they are not overstated.

"My own testimonial would be as follows: After suffering from weak digestion for seven years, during which time—notwithstanding the most careful attention to diet—I was accustomed to lie awake several hours every night from distress in the stomach, I had a low fever, from which I partially recovered. I was able to sit up about half the time, but the stomach rejected even the most simple food. There was no alternative but to try some new remedy or continue to grow weaker. In this condition I began to receive the Compound Oxygen Treatment. In less than two weeks there was a decided

improvement in my health. At the end of four weeks I could partake of a variety of food with zest; could sleep soundly all night, and felt better and stronger than I had for ten years. In fact, I was well.

“And now, after a lapse of more than two years, I am still enjoying the benefit of that month’s treatment! for I have never had a return of my seven years’ trouble, although I have put my renewed health to some severe tests.

(Signed)

“MRS. T. K.

“KELLYVILLE, DELAWARE Co., Pa., March 25, 1872.”

CASE II. May 12, 1870.—Miss A. W., aged nineteen years. Was brought to the office in her father’s arms. (He told me afterwards that he was afraid at the time that he should not reach home with her alive.) Six years ago she contracted scarlet fever, and has never been well since. Every winter she has had repeated attacks of congestion of the lungs. Her health would improve to some extent during the summer months, but each year found her with less health than the year before. Four years ago her parents left their New England home to see what a milder climate would do for their child. If any change in her condition was discoverable in consequence of the removal, she simply did not fail quite so fast as before.

She has just passed through the severest winter of all. She is extremely emaciated; no appetite; hands almost transparent; a clammy coldness of all the extremities; dull aching through the whole chest, with great soreness to touch, on motion and from breathing; and every function, both physical and mental, exceed-

ingly depressed. Her respiration was so exceedingly imperfect, that when she tried to make a forcible inspiration not the least motion of the chest could be detected by either of the senses. Her mother tells me that she had watched her for hours, both sleeping and waking, and could never tell whether she breathed or not, save that she was still living.

May 16.—She has been to the office each day, but neither of us can tell if she has been able to inhale any oxygen.

19th.—Has experienced some sensation while inhaling, and feels a slight sense of relief about the chest; also slightly less of the painful lassitude.

20th.—Came to the office to-day in a street car; owns to a little, but decided, improvement in general tone.

26th.—Begins to be warmer; slight return of appetite; a little moral courage and better sleep. She now feels such a hunger or craving for the oxygen, that on Sundays and other occasional days of interruption she is restless, discontented and miserable. It seems to her that she *must have it!*

June 12.—Is much improved in every respect. For the last week has come to the office in a street car by herself. She has a good appetite; her figure straightens up; she sleeps all night; circulation in the extremities is fully restored, and her *ordinary* respiration may be seen across the room. The craving for oxygen has in a measure subsided.

A phenomenon of much interest has transpired during the last two weeks. One day while inhaling oxygen

she winced and uttered an exclamation. What is the matter? said I. Placing her hand over the upper portion of the left lung, she replied, "Something pulls apart here." Does it hurt? "No! but it makes me feel nervous!" Each succeeding day the event was repeated, but each time the sensation was experienced a little lower in the lung. This was continued on through the entire length of that lung, when the same process was repeated in the top of the right lung, and was continued until it reached the upper part of the middle third of that lung. Then it ceased, and nothing of the kind has since appeared.

Query: What could have produced this set of sensations except the re-opening of air-cells whose walls had long been collapsed by repeated congestions?

July 12.—After two months' treatment, she is hardly to be recognized by her friends who have not seen her since she commenced. She doesn't remember of ever having felt so well as at present. One day she exclaimed, "How good it is to breathe! All winter long I scarcely took a breath that I did not mentally ask myself—how shall I ever get another one! Now there is a perfect luxury in filling my lungs again and again and again to their utmost capacity!"

Aug. 9.—Is still improving most satisfactorily. When she began treatment, and for years before, her chest was fallen in, and her head and shoulders drooped forward and downward seriously. Now it is with real difficulty that she can force herself into that position. Her chest has developed to such an extent as to cause a feeling of weariness, occasioned by the continued backward pres-

sure of the shoulders and head. She now leaves for a visit in the country.

Oct. 1.—Has been to the office since returning from the country. Has steadily improved in strength and weight. During previous years she would contract a severe cold in September, which would last the entire autumn and winter and most of the spring. Last month she escaped.

Jan. 1, 1871.—Has had an attack of neuralgia this winter, but no congestion and no cough.

March 1.—Has taken oxygen quite *irregularly* through the winter. Has been able to attend evening parties, practice on the piano three or four hours a day, and has no shrinking from the cold.

March 1, 1872.—It may be properly said that she has been under no treatment for one year. Very few young ladies are in the uniform enjoyment of so good health as she.

It remains to record another and recent phenomenon in her case. In the early part of the winter just past she had a whitlow upon the left index finger. By local application of nitric acid, etc., the inflammatory process was arrested short of the suppurative stage. The finger, however, continued to be very sensitive, preventing her from using it, and was all the time quite cold. About three weeks ago it began to pain her night and day, so that she apprehended another whitlow on the same finger. After suffering from it two weeks she applied for advice. She received the usual medicines for that state of things, but with no avail. She was then advised to try the Compound Oxygen. From my experi-

ence with other patients, I led her to expect an immediate sensation in that finger. On taking the oxygen she exclaimed, "I feel it in all the fingers *but* that one!" The next day she informed me that, after returning home, that finger began to tingle, to get warm, to grow more sensitive to the touch, and to be less painful. She had a better night than for two weeks before. At this time she took a single inhalation, and immediately felt shootings and slight lancinating pains in that finger, and no sensation anywhere else.

(COPY.)

March 30, 1872.—"The above is a perfectly correct statement of the simple facts of my case, although it is not one-half of what could have been truthfully said concerning the wonderful cure performed by the Compound Oxygen Treatment. I am confident that there is nothing else which could have *relieved* me, much less performed so marvelous a cure. And had it not been for this treatment I should not now be in the enjoyment of *life*, to say nothing of the almost perfect health with which I am now blessed.

"A few weeks since I had an attack of canker in my throat, which by taking some of the usual remedies was somewhat relieved. Dr. Starkey then sent me some of the *Home Treatment*, which in a few days strengthened my throat and prevented its affecting my lungs as it had always done before, for I had been troubled with it for many years, having inherited from my father; and now it seems entirely removed.

"I have tried the Home Treatment thoroughly, and think it fully equal, both in quality and degree, to the

office treatment: more could not be said in its favor. I wish that all who are suffering as I have been could know what I do concerning the Compound Oxygen Treatment.

(Signed)

“A. M. W.”

“With pleasure I endorse the above statement of my daughter.

(Signed)

“AMBROSE W.

“PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1872.”

CASE III. Nov. 1, 1870.—Mr. E. E. W., aged twenty-three years. Has been troubled many years, or a large portion of his life, with severe Nasal Catarrh. For the last twelve years it has been a constant and awfully-offensive Ozæna.

He has severe headache across the forehead and root of the nose. This pain is undoubtedly caused by ulceration of the membrane which lines the *frontal sinus*; is very distressing, and at no time entirely absent. He is much emaciated; very anæmic—too little blood; and legs cold half way above the knees. Of course there is great general weakness, so that he can with difficulty attend to any business.

The disgusting discharge, of a thick greenish yellow color, is always very profuse. Every day or two he removes from his nostrils large, tough, elastic plugs of a green color, and from one and a half to two inches in length. As can be perceived, his case is one of protracted misery, and with no hope of relief.

Nov. 8.—His extremities begin to be warmed, and the nasal mucus is thrown off with more facility. The

most marked change is in his spirits; some feeling of courage and interest in life.

15th.—The plugs do not form so large, and are softer and more easily removed. There is an increase of appetite, more elasticity of motion, returning warmth to the limbs, and decided relief of the frontal headache.

22d.—After three weeks' treatment, and with *nothing but the Compound Oxygen*, he declares, upon the authority of his wife, that the disgusting odor *is all gone*. He has gained in flesh, a healthy color is returning to his face, and in all respects he is a changed man.

Jan. 1, 1871.—Has continued to gain very satisfactorily in all respects. Has taken one cold, which revived the offensive odor, but only in a slight degree. Without resorting to any other remedy it lasted but four or five days.

Feb. 10.—Since the first of December he has taken but one month's treatment. With the above-mentioned exception, there has been no offensive odor since the close of the first three weeks' treatment. He is no more troubled with *catarrh* than thousands of people who never surmised that they had any such affection. He has gained nine pounds in weight, and can perform his full quota of business with ease and satisfaction. Stops treatment.

(COPY.)

"The above record is a correct statement of my case. I am happy to be able to say that my health has remained all the year as good as it was when I left off the Compound Oxygen Treatment a year ago last February. The offensive odor has never returned, and the

discharge is never troublesome except when I take a bad cold. I feel overjoyed when I think how much my health has been improved by the Compound Oxygen; and I say to the afflicted, try the Treatment.

(Signed)

“E. E. W.

“PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1872.”

CASE IV. May 1, 1871.—Miss M. P., aged fifty-six years. Has been a martyr to neuralgia for many years. About six months ago it culminated in paralysis of the left side of the face, involving all the parts supplied by the fifth pair of nerves upon that side, the left shoulder and arm, the muscles of the chest and the heart. The irregular action of the heart and great sense of suffocation now cause her constant pain and apprehension. At all times the neuralgic affection is very severe in the face, walls of the chest, arm, nape of the neck, and occasionally in other parts of the body. She is of immense size from anasarca, or general dropsy. Constipation is a source of great suffering. Serious weakness of the optic nerves.

There is one unique symptom: every morning when waking she must carry her hand to the back of the head to ascertain whether the head be joined to the neck. She is afraid of the oxygen; thinks the chances are that it will kill her, and brings a friend to report the case, in the prospect of such an event.

May 2.—Was pleasantly affected by the inhalation yesterday; has no fear in taking it.

May 3.—Feels an indefinite sense of relief; thinks she slept a little better last night; is *eager* to take it.

May 6.—Feels a decided amelioration of all the symptoms; marked improvement in her sleep; the first normal and unaided stool since she was sick.

May 15.—Daily improvement of all the symptoms; stool each day, with occasional exceptions, and with no trouble. The most marked amelioration at this time is of the suffocation and other painful symptoms of the heart. Slight decrease of the dropsical swelling. Eats with a decided zest.

June 1.—Has had some hours of decided freedom from pain. The sleeves of her dress, which were tight to her arms one month ago, will admit a fold of two inches easily, and a like change has taken place in the size of her chest. She no longer needs to put her hand to her neck when waking, to see whether her head be in its proper relation to the body. The normal sensibility is returning to the paralyzed side of the face. There is no symptom which does not indicate a marked improvement.

July 1.—About the middle of last month she was called to pass through very trying scenes. An invalid brother came from Washington and stopped at a hotel. Here he was violently attacked, and after three or four days' illness died. Miss P. nursed him day and night, and watched him assiduously until his departure. Still, at the present writing, her health is much better than it was a month ago.

Aug. 1.—Visited my office nine times last month. She is in better health now than for years before. The prediction of her friends that she was being stimulated,

and would run down speedily anon, has entirely failed of verification.

Oct. 1.—Spent the month of August in the country ; visited my office six times in September, and continues to improve. Can use her eyes considerably with comfort. Much of the time there is no dropsical swelling.

Nov. 1.—Visited the office six times last month, and treatment closed.

A more grateful patient I am sure no physician ever had. She soon joins a party of friends on a pleasure journey to California.

March 1, 1872.—Miss P. has just sent me a message that she is enjoying excellent health and everything about her. I am sure that she would endorse every statement made here if she were present.

The two following cases are of gentlemen who are in responsible public positions. They have kindly permitted me to refer to them for confirmation of what is here recorded ; but their caution has rendered these cases exceptions among the clinical records as not having the persons' signatures attached :

CASE V. May 31, 1870.—Mr. J. W. McA., aged thirty-four years. From long-continued office business as the managing officer of a large company, he is completely broken down in his muscular, nervous and mental systems.

His physician, who had been his faithful medical

adviser for years, having moved to another city, told him by letter that if he refused to put himself under the Compound Oxygen Treatment he should ere long pronounce upon his case—"death by suicide."

There seems to be no serious organic disease in the case, more than would naturally follow a state of complete physical and mental exhaustion, long continued. He suffers severely from dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism and mental despondency.

Aug. 6.—Has taken the Compound Oxygen quite regularly to the present time, and has taken just two months' treatment in all.

Improvement was apparent early in the treatment, and has progressed satisfactorily to both physician and patient. He now avails himself of a few weeks to travel.

Sept. 20.—Reports himself as so well that he gladly says that he can dispense with further treatment for the present. Will return for relief when there shall be need of it. Treatment is suspended.

March, 1872.—Have seen him at different intervals, but he has needed no further relief from chronic ailments.

CASE VI. June 8, 1871.—Mr. T. T. F., aged sixty-five years. Effect of too constant and too prolonged application to business. He is troubled with vertigo; neuralgia of the left side of the face, head and shoulder; a sensation of stoppage in the left ear, with hardness of hearing and troublesome noise in the same; face partially drawn to the right, showing partial facial

paralysis of the left side; and cerebral symptoms, which indicate threatened apoplexy.

These symptoms are all so much aggravated by the cold season that he has been obliged, with much sacrifice of time and inclination, to move South in the past two months of November, and spend the whole winter there each year.

July 31.—He has taken the Compound Oxygen sixteen times during the month of June and twelve times during the present month. Has improved steadily from the beginning of treatment. He now takes a two weeks' trip to Lake Superior and vicinity.

Aug. 16.—Reports himself as so well that he needs no further treatment; but "will return on the first intimation of renewed trouble."

Nov. 1.—Called at his office—not having seen him since the last date—to see if he were obliged to go to Florida this autumn! "No," said he, "I haven't thought of it! I am getting on excellently!"

March, 1872.—Made a second call. He said: "I have had some annoyance during the coldest spells, but have got through the winter swimmingly, and without being once disabled."

CASE VII. March 23, 1870.—Mr. L. O. H., aged sixty-nine years. A foreman in a machine shop. Has always been a small eater, but is very corpulent; is five feet six and a half inches in height, and weighs one hundred and ninety-eight pounds.

For four months past has been suffering with difficulty of breathing. A short walk of two squares, even

at a moderate pace, would cause such labored and painful breathing as to compel him to stop for rest. The same distress when he first lies down, and upon any slight exertion, especially on going up stairs. His appetite is very poor, although he really eats but one meal a day. This state of things has steadily increased in spite of remedies which seemed skilfully chosen.

The beating of the heart is very labored. For some minutes together three beats of the pulse at the wrist would be followed by a lost beat. Sometimes there would be five beats in succession, and *very seldom* seven.

Takes the Compound Oxygen daily, and no other remedy.

March 30.—No change, except that he walks with a little more ease.

April 15.—The dyspnœa (difficult respiration) is decidedly less. I have counted as high as seventy beats without interruption. The pulse, too, is less labored.

May 1.—There is little to record, except that there has been a uniform improvement in all particulars. The appetite, sleep and general feeling are all decidedly better.

May 31.—During this month has taken the Compound Oxygen only one-third of the days. He feels that he has recovered his health, and needs no further treatment. Discharged.

Mr. H. was suffering from accumulation of fat around the heart, and very probably from fatty degeneration of that organ. He was in that condition in which many people die suddenly, and without sufficient warn-

ing to inform any one. He has taken just one and one-half months' treatment in all.

(COPY.)

"PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1872.

"I have read the above record of my case, by Dr. G. R. Starkey, and pronounce it correct to the best of my memory. I have enjoyed almost constant good health since I left off the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and have had no return of the trouble which I was treated for at that time.

(Signed)

"L. O. H."

CASE VIII. Nov. 28, 1871.—Miss Martha Evans, aged — years. Miss Evans has been under the Compound Oxygen Treatment on several occasions, and with very marked benefit. From a combination of untoward influences she was prostrated upon her bed; is now suffering, and feels obliged to call professional assistance. Complains of having chills, great prostration, and severe pain in the stomach.

Dec. 4.—A clear case of gastric fever is now fully developed. The attack is very severe, and the impression upon the system is so great as to cause no little anxiety to her friends. She is being treated with appropriate remedies in such cases used.

Dec. 6.—The case has rapidly assumed a typhoid character within the last twelve hours, with very great prostration, and other symptoms of approaching dissolution. She now gets two or three inhalations of Compound Oxygen, and in twelve hours as much more.

Dec. 7.—The typhoid symptoms have entirely disappeared. There is yet great sensitiveness to pressure in the region of the stomach, with shooting pains; inability to retain either food or drink, or to sleep more than a few minutes at a time, and great tympanitis. Gets a few inhalations of oxygen every eight hours.

Dec. 10.—There is a marked change in her condition, and she may be said to be fairly convalescing. She begins to take a little nourishment, and to have some natural sleep.

Dec. 17.—She improves each and every day; continues to take the oxygen, but no medicine for a number of days.

Jan. 1, 1872.—Her improvement is a continual wonder to all her friends. There seem to be no relapses, but a uniform convalescence, which is eminently satisfactory.

From this point I will let her give her own account of her sickness and recovery:

(COPY.)

“PHILADELPHIA, April, 1872.

“I have read the above record of my recent illness, as given by Dr. Starkey. The main incidents I know to be correct, but my memory concerning some of the time reported is very indistinct. Judging by the mental hallucinations which I can vividly recall, my impressions during a number of days were very unreliable. I can remember that I was haunted by the presence in one part of my room of an uncouth, hideous, scaly dragon; and by a monster snake, which was coiled up in another part of the room. And although I could reason myself

into the belief that they were not realities, I had no power for several days to disabuse myself of the hallucination.

“I remember distinctly the feeling which the first inhalation of the Compound Oxygen gave me. It seemed as if new life were being infused into my whole being. The next day I felt like one whose spirit had been tight bound, and the fetters were being broken off. There was a distinct sensation of the fluids of the body beginning to move; at first very slightly, but gradually with more freedom.

“It is simply impossible for me to describe the successive steps towards recovery, but it is enough that each day I could count up the gain made the twenty-four hours previous. During this period I was allowed to take the oxygen three times daily; and no hungry child ever looked forward to the hour for meals with more intense interest than I did to the time for taking the oxygen. At first the impression was that it was my only physical salvation, and for weeks it seemed like the dearest of friends. I can now recall the vivid impression, that the uncouth India-rubber bag in which it was brought to me, and from which I inhaled it, was the most beautiful thing I saw.

“I have had other sicknesses, but none to be compared with this for severity; and I never recovered so rapidly, nor so happily—I may say joyously—as from that sickness. And now I have renewed my youth! and feel a more buoyant life than I have before for fifteen years. Language fails to give any adequate description of my emotions of wonder and gratitude on

realizing what the Compound Oxygen has wrought in my case.

"I deem it both a duty and a real privilege to give even this feeble expression of my estimate of the virtues of this wonderful curative power, and hope Dr. Starkey will give my name in full.

(Signed)

"MARTHA EVANS."

(COPY.)

"Miss Evans, whose case is recorded just above, is my sister, and she passed through that illness in my house. I nursed her all the time, being with her night and day for weeks. This I could never have done—as I am in somewhat feeble health—had not the doctor sustained my strength by prescribing the Compound Oxygen for me each day. By that means I was always able to be at my post.

"The anxious solicitude with which I watched every symptom and phase of the disease during those dreadful days of suspense—when we all despaired of her recovery—enables me to testify strongly to the accuracy and truthfulness of Dr. Starkey's record of my sister's case.

"I have witnessed much sickness of a severe character, as six adult members of the family have died; but I have never seen such marked effect of any curative means used as was plainly manifest from the use of the Compound Oxygen in the case above reported. Her convalescence has been a subject of real wonder to all her friends, and others who have witnessed it.

(Signed)

"MRS. WM. H. KNIGHT."

"P. S.—I feel that some good to somebody may come

of my telling the effect of the Compound Oxygen in my own case.

“For twenty years I have not escaped for one season an attack of ‘yearly cold,’ or ‘hay asthma.’ What I had suffered for eight or ten weeks each year from that disease I could hardly make any one believe.

“Last season, before the attack had made much progress, I began to take the Oxygen. In less than a week its progress was completely checked, and it did not reach the height which it had never before failed to reach. The attack was also very materially shortened, and I was not nearly so much reduced at the close of it as had uniformly been the case.

(Signed)

“MRS. W. H. K.”

CASE IX. Jan. 6, 1870.—Mrs. G. W. K., aged twenty-six years. Had been complaining of ill health for a year and a half. She is now suffering from a state of general debility which has much increased since the birth of her child, now about six months old.

Pain in the top of the right lung; cough much of the time, distressing when she gets cold; some spitting of blood. Takes the Compound Oxygen daily.

Jan. 13.—Feels a sense of relief, yet slight and rather indefinite.

Jan. 20.—Has gained in appetite and strength; cough symptoms less severe; and upon the whole she thinks she is better.

Feb. 10.—Has taken just one month’s treatment. She now says: “Doctor, I am so much better, I would like to suspend the treatment for a time.” I reply: Yes, you are decidedly better, but *not well!* You may stop now,

on condition that you will return for treatment just as soon as your health begins to falter. This being agreed to, she stops treatment.

(COPY.)

“PHILADELPHIA, May, 1872.

“Mrs. G. W. K., the subject of the above clinical record, was my patient at that date; and she was induced to try the Compound Oxygen method of treatment under Dr. Starkey’s care, by myself. I was satisfied then, and have not changed my opinion since, that she was laboring under quite serious tuberculosis of the right lung. I recommended her to try that treatment, not so much because I expected a cure, as because I had no faith in any system of medication as being able to cure the case. I have been her medical adviser ever since; and I do not hesitate to say that hers is a clear case of pulmonary consumption, cured.

(Signed)

“R. S., M.D.”

In some respects, this is the most remarkable case that I have ever had. That there was quite a large deposit of tubercles in her right lung, no one who is anything of an expert in physical examinations of the chest could for a moment doubt. She gave me no credit for curing her of *consumption*; and it should not be wondered at. Who ever heard of consumption being cured by a four-weeks’ treatment! And but for the frank and

cordial endorsement of the whole account of the case by her physician, Dr. S., I should not have presumed to publish it. The full restoration to health was not completed until the following autumn. I have never seen her since that 10th of February.

CASE X. May 5, 1871.—Mr. J. A., aged twenty-six, writes from the country that he is much reduced by spermatorrhœa of several years' standing. He not being able to visit the city, I forward the Home Treatment to him.

July 15.—A second letter informs me that he has not taken up all of the first month's treatment, "because there was no need of it." His language is: "That drain from my system is entirely ceased. I am heavier, feel stronger, can do my share of work [on a farm], and in fact I am an entirely changed man.

(Signed)

"J. A."

TESTIMONIALS.

The following was published in a religious weekly about the time it was written :

(COPY.)

"MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 30, 1868.

"H. J. HARTWELL, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. :

"*Most esteemed and Respected Friend and Benefactor :*
For about twenty years I had suffered with that most horrid disease, *Dyspepsia*, in its most aggravated form. Language fails me to describe my feelings and sufferings, before applying to you for treatment. I employed several of the best physicians to but little or no purpose. Indeed, my family and friends began to think that not only was my disease *incurable*, but that *death* would soon put an end to my sufferings. I feel certain that I could not have endured it much longer. I began your treatment of Compound Oxygen February 26, 1867, and under your care I felt a marked improvement during the first week.

"I continued the treatment for *one month* ; at the end of that time I felt like a new creature—indeed, I was a *well man* ; and to-day I would not take a fortune for what was then done for me. Suffice it to say that, whereas I was once an invalid, *I am now a well man !*

"I offer this statement of my disease and its marvelous cure, through your treatment by *Inhalation*, hoping

that through such use of it as you may think best others may be induced to try your treatment.

“Yours, respectfully,

“HORATIO E. CONOVER.”

The “Methodist Home Journal,” in which this testimonial appeared, thus endorses the character of the writer:

“We ask our readers to peruse the letter of Mr. H. E. Conover, of Mount Holly, N. J. Mr. Conover is well and favorably known as a gentleman of undoubted integrity.”

Last September, Mr. Conover came to my office, and stated that, from long-continued overwork, he had brought on an attack of bilious fever. As he convalesced, he felt for the first time since the above testimonial some return of his old enemy. He was disconcerted, because he could not leave his home for treatment. I supplied him with the Home Treatment, and told him to visit the office once a week. I neither saw him again nor heard from him, till I wrote him a note last month, to learn from him his then present state of health, his experience of the Home Treatment, and a word about his daughter, who, as he told me in September,

had taken treatment of Dr. Hartwell at the same time he took it.

In reply to that letter I received the following:

(COPY.)

"MOUNT HOLLY, April 3, 1872.

"DR. G. R. STARKEY:

"*Dear Sir:* I have nothing more to say in addition to the above statement, except that my health continues excellent. The Home Treatment is all that I could desire, and my confidence in the Compound Oxygen Treatment is as firm as the everlasting hills.

"In regard to the cure of my daughter of the *Chills and Fever* by the above treatment, I can truthfully say that it is radical; as she has never had the least intimation of its return, and that with only *eight* applications.

"Respectfully,

H. E. CONOVER."

The following was published some years ago:

(COPY.)

"BRISTOL, PA., Nov. 10, 1868.

"H. J. HARTWELL, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.:

"*Dear Sir:* For many years I have been afflicted with HEART DISEASE. I obtained all procurable medical aid, which only gave me temporary relief. Three physicians, who had attended me, pronounced my case *incurable*. I suffered much pain; was so weak I could scarcely walk; appetite entirely gone, so that for three months my only diet was panada.

"The physician who *then* attended me cautioned my

friends not to leave me alone, as *I was liable to die at any moment*. Such was my condition one year ago, when I was induced to try *your* treatment of Compound Oxygen by Inhalation, which I continued two months.

"I am now in my fifty-ninth year, and not for the last ten years have I enjoyed so good health as at present.

"Yours truly, RACHEL MAITLAND."

I also wrote to her last month, calling to her mind the above testimonial, and making inquiries concerning her health. To that letter I received the following reply :

(COPY.)

"BRISTOL, April 12, 1872.

"G. R. STARKEY, M. D. :

"In reply to yours I can say that I now feel as well as when I wrote that testimonial for Dr. Hartwell, and am perfectly willing that you should publish it.

"Yours respectfully,

"RACHEL MAITLAND."

(COPY.)

"MULLICA HILL, N. J., Nov. 4, 1868.

"H. J. HARTWELL, M. D. :

"*Dear Sir* : Yours of the 2d inst. is before me. In reply, I must say, after taking your treatment [of Compound Oxygen] for six months, I am convinced beyond a doubt that in diseases of the air passages, lungs and liver; in dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, etc., it is superior to all other kinds of treatment.

"I would recommend to all who are afflicted with any of the above diseases, or *any* disease in which the blood is implicated, to take *your* treatment in preference to all others.

"Yours, truly,

F. A. CUTTER, M. D."

(COPY.)

"ROADSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 13, 1868.

"H. J. HARTWELL, M. D., 2034 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"*Esteemed Sir*: It is with pleasure I come to my pen this morning, that through it I may add my testimony to the efficacy of your treatment by *Inhalation*. In February last my little nephew, then six years old, caught a severe cold, which was followed by pneumonia, from which he had gained but little relief when pleurisy in its worst form set in. It was terrible to witness his sufferings. We did not think it possible for him to live. But after a time the intense pain seemed in a measure to subside. Still in other ways he grew worse. His cough was the most fearfully distressing I ever heard—the paroxysms, one after another, lasting so very long, we thought each one would be his last. He got no sleep. His poor little emaciated frame racked almost constantly, and his deeply-sunken eye, fully attested the intensity of his suffering. He expectorated fearfully, and to all the rest was added a serious heart affliction. But, with his wearing frame, his mind seemed to gain strength and his eyes intensity. He was, by all who saw him thought in the *last stages of Consumption*. It was heart-rending to look at him. We had two physicians in attendance. Our family physician gave him

up—said he *could not live*; but as a last hope urged us to try for him *your* treatment. We did so; and had not given it to him a week ere we saw a decided change. This continued until, by the time he had taken the one month's treatment, he seemed entirely restored. To this we have added nothing since, and now he seems perfectly well.

“No one seeing him could imagine he was the weak skeleton of a few months since. He has no cough at all, and is as fat and rosy as can be—the very picture of health, and the wonder of all who saw him during his illness.

“Gratitude to you for undertaking the case, and who we feel has been the instrument in the hands of God of saving to us our darling pet, has prompted this testimonial.

“Yours, truly, (Signed) S. S. H.”

In answer to a letter to Miss S. S. H., for information concerning the present health of her nephew, I received the following reply:

(COPY.)

“BRIDGETON, N. J., May 4, 1872.

“DR. STARKEY:

“*Sir*: Your letter of April was some time in reaching me, as I moved from my former home in Roadstown more than a year ago. My nephew is still with me, now grown to be a tall, rosy, healthy boy of ten.

(Signed) “MISS S. S. H.”

The following is from one of our most re-

spected and most successful physicians, who has spent more than a half century in active labor in his profession, an average lifetime in each of the two prevailing schools of medicine. He is now in his eightieth year, and none of us who, during three weeks, daily watched for intelligence that he had obeyed the last summons, can realize that the hale old man of to-day was that invalid.

At that time four or five physicians who attended him gave their opinions unqualifiedly that he could not recover from that attack. Dr. Hartwell, who administered the Compound Oxygen to him, informed me that the collapsed state was fearful, and that his memory was exceedingly impaired:

(COPY.)

“DR. G. R. STARKEY:

“*Dear Sir:* You ask for a brief account of the advantage I received from the use of the Compound Oxygen Treatment. It proved a god-send to me by bringing about a recovery from a severe attack of Pneumonia, in April, 1869. I was reduced very low, nigh unto death, but through the blessing of Him who holds the issues of life and death I was restored.

“During the past three years I have been considerably conversant with the action of this remedial agent

in many cases, and I do not hesitate to say that it exceeds all known remedies in the power to control diseases of the lungs, bronchitis, indigestion, and all debilitated and other irregular conditions of the nervous system.

“Truly yours,

(Signed)

“R. G., M. D.

“PHILADELPHIA, April, 1872.”

The following is from a well-known clergyman in Massachusetts. It is especially valuable as exhibiting the uniform efficiency of the HOME TREATMENT; as I have never seen him nor either of the other parties here alluded to:

(COPY.)

TO ALL WHO MAY NEED LIKE HELP.

“With hearty desire to benefit such, I give a partial statement of great good received by myself and a circle of friends from the Compound Oxygen Treatment. Having suffered debility for some years from labors in the ministry, with but partial relief from all remedial agencies, and learning that Dr. Starkey, of Philadelphia, dispensed the Compound Oxygen for the cure of chronic diseases, and also provided a Home Treatment of the same for those who could not visit his office, though expecting to bear my ills through life, I was induced by my friends to apply to him for advice in November, 1871.

“Being dyspeptic, with indigestion and biliousness, I

suffered oppression, and often severe general nerve pain, followed by prostration that unfitted me for persistent effort. Cold weather greatly increased the difficulty, so that I had longed to spend my winters South, and the trouble was aggravated by hereditary and chronic catarrh.

"Dec. 21, I wrote the Doctor that I had used the Inhalation a fortnight with great improvement in appetite and digestion, and with relief from catarrh, so that I had dispensed with the nasal douche, so long used three or more times a day. There was also a marked improvement in strength and tone of voice; but under the influence of the severe winter I was suffering more in my nervous system, which I feared would never be restored.

"In less than a month, however, the healing powers reached my nerves, and the periods of suffering diminished till they ceased, and I could brave the severest weather with impunity. I also experienced considerable expansion of chest, and gained rapidly in flesh. In the joyous buoyancy of a new life my gratitude was more than I might express. I have persevered in *regular* inhalation above four months, and for any *one* of the four principal benefits I would again be at the whole trouble and expense: first, increased breathing capacity, with its attendant vigor; second, the bestowment of good digestion, with its healthfulness; third, the removal of nervous suffering; and, fourth, the healing of a life-long catarrh. It is for the *entire* cure of this last that I am continuing the Treatment, and from constant gain I hope soon to reach it.

"I have just conversed with an experienced physician, who thinks the cure will soon be *complete*. After such deliverance, if I were to fail to commend it to others, it would show want of devotion to their welfare.

"Another marked case of efficacious treatment is that of a friend, seventy-one years of age, who for some years has endured Neuralgia excruciating past description, and whose condition was such, under the powerful opiates (subcutaneous injections) that partially benumbed her to her torture, that Dr. Starkey could give no encouragement; and wrote, 'I profess to do marvels with our Treatment, but not to work miracles.' The trial was quietly made with her, and with new appetite and digestion, despite the severity of winter, she soon gave up the opiates, and with diminishing pain rapidly increased in flesh. She had been unable to be taken from her bed of languishing into the open air, but now the inspiration of out-of-door life seemed brought to her, and she gained a vigor and flush of health beyond any expectation, and, feeling quite youthful again, she says, '*a very large marvel* has been done.' Quite likely, at her age, as her physicians have expressed, in any 'cold' or other illness she will have some neuralgic pain; but she has never before found such general deliverance, and feels that she has a new lease of life and a great safeguard in the future.

"Another friend, under complicated difficulties of long standing, received decided benefit. Aggravated Dyspepsia gave way to improved appetite and increase of flesh; the removal of hot flushes showed a renovation of blood; and difficulties peculiar to her sex were

overcome as never before. The value of the Treatment was especially manifest in an attack of diphtheria, with canker, and Western chills and fever. Ice was tried for the suffering throat, but could not be borne; but each inhalation of the Compound Oxygen was felt by the patient to relieve and heal, and she was soon liberated from the bed. With this attack the old loss of appetite returned, but Inhalation alone was relied upon for its removal.

“Another instance is that of a youth who suffered a severe attack of cold and protracted cough, with consumptive tendency. In a similar attack, two years before, all efforts failed to prevent declining appetite and strength; a change of locality was requisite to arrest the disease. But now appetite and strength were sustained by Inhalation, notwithstanding profuse expectoration and the raising of some blood, which condition caused solicitude, would have been decidedly alarming had not a process of renovation and healing been indicated; on completion of which the cough suddenly ceased, followed by a rapid gain in flesh and healthfulness.

“Others have been greatly helped whose experience I need not recount; but one great benefit should be noted, the healing of prolapsus uteri, and recti, of long and unyielding continuance.

“When I read Part First of the Brochure I thought, as with many things new, that the statements, though so scientific, clear and philosophical, should be received with considerable abatement; but from experience and observation, I must say that more in its favor might be

truly affirmed; and I join others in the assertion that the Compound Oxygen is the most widely curative and harmless agent we have ever met with; and without unwisely supposing that every one will find the relief they seek, I must also say, happy will many be who even with much self-denial obtain it; but let such make a FAITHFUL and persevering trial, as some of the persons above alluded to would have otherwise missed the blessing which they found.

“If this testimony should help to lead some suffering ones to seek relief by this wonderful agent, it will bring a large reward.

(Signed)

“C. D. L.”

The subjoined testimonial contains some features which are of so remarkable a nature that Mrs. Lippincott freely consents to give her full address:

(COPY.)

“PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1872.

“I am fifty-four years old. When I was about fourteen years old I was supposed to be in Consumption; but going to Florida, I got well, although my lungs have never been strong since.

“Ten years ago, while walking across the room, I felt something in my back like a shock of electricity; and it seemed to me that my spine parted, and the fragments separated from each other. I fell to the floor helpless. For four weeks I could not move a limb except my fingers. After that, if I put my foot to the floor the ends of the fragments would seem to come to-

gether, and when I lifted the foot they would separate again.

"Since then I have not been free from severe, excruciating pain in that part of the back and my limbs, until the last three months. The joints of all my limbs became enlarged; those of my fingers to such an extent that when the hand is open the fingers separate into a fan shape. During all these years I could close neither hand more than about half way; that is, the fingers would make a rude square with the palm of the hand. I was not able to lift the smallest weight; it would fall in spite of me.

"Since the attack in my back I have been liable to similar ones, though less severe. For a number of years I have been subject to a violent cough, attended with great pain and soreness through both lungs, every winter. If I should step on the ground in winter I would invariably get a severe cold. So I would keep housed all winter. All this time I have had as good doctors as I could get.

"In the autumn of 1870 my daughter was under the Compound Oxygen Treatment with Dr. Starkey, and as I accompanied her, the Doctor saw that I was suffering much, and induced me to take some of the Oxygen. I felt considerably relieved by it. But as we moved to Brooklyn in the early part of last year, the treatment was stopped.

"Last January I began again, taking the Oxygen two or three times a week, and now I have to report that I am almost a well woman. Indeed, I feel as young as I did when I was twenty years old. My back is entirely

free from pain for long intervals. I have been out of doors in almost all weathers the past winter, but have had no cold and no cough. My finger joints have so much decreased in size that my fingers lie close together, except only the tips of the first and middle fingers. I can carry a large pitcher of water in my hand, and can run up stairs almost as fast as ever I could.

"If I had had as much confidence in the Compound Oxygen Treatment as I now have, I should have had my hands photographed, so that any one could have seen what effect it has had on me. One of them I can now close so that the fingers touch the palm, and those of the other within three-quarters of an inch, and they are improving every day. The joints, too, are perfectly limber now as far as they move, which was far from being the case before. And very few, I think, know the luxury of sleeping as I do.

"The change in all my bodily feelings is not a bit more wonderful than the change which has taken place in my spirits and mental state. Nothing looks to me now as it has for the last ten years. Indeed, I have renewed my youth.

"I have volunteered this plain statement of my case as an expression of the gratitude I feel for the marvelous relief which the Compound Oxygen has given me.

"When my daughter visited Dr. Starkey, neither she nor I expected her to live more than two weeks. Hers was the most distressing case of Hemorrhoids I ever knew. After taking the Treatment irregularly through the winter, she went to Virginia, just a year ago. She was much benefited, and has continued to gain ever

since, till now the hemorrhoids make their appearance only at intervals. Could she have had the Treatment during the winter just past, I have no doubt she would now be a well woman.

(Signed)

"MRS. E. C. LIPPINCOTT,
"No. 433 Pine street."

The following letter was written to me before I espoused the cause of the Compound Oxygen. I have recently seen a photograph of Mrs. Batchelder, and she is a specimen of blooming health.

(COPY.)

"EXETER, Sept. 15, 1869.

"G. R. STARKEY, M. D.:

"*Dear Sir:* Your note was not received until last evening (being away from home), and in reply I would state, that I commenced treatment with Dr. Hartwell in August, 1867, when my own father, who is an M. D., considered mine a hopeless case of pulmonary consumption. After the second inhalation of the Compound Oxygen I was able to sleep without *spasms* of coughing, and felt better than I had for weeks.

"At the end of three months I had gained some nineteen pounds, and was a very different person. I then went to the doctor's office every other day, and my chest had increased in circumference nearly nine inches. In November my cough had left me, but the expectoration continued. I continued the inhalations once a week until the following January, by which time I forgot that

I had been ill. If at any time I took cold, I was sure of a remedy in the Inhalation.

"I made no change in diet or other habits, except taking a prescribed bath daily and retiring at ten o'clock: and I may safely say that the doctor's treatment, with the blessing of God, saved my life. No return of my disease has ever taken place, as was predicted by my friends.

"I know other cases as marvelous as my own, and I give this testimony cheerfully for the benefit done to me. If any more particular information should be desired I should be most happy to oblige you.

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "MRS. E. S. BATCHELDER."

The following are extracts from a letter written by a sister-in-law of one of President Grant's secretaries. She had constantly declined in health for three years when she came under my care, in spite of all that could be done for her in New York.

(COPY.)

"NEW YORK, July 15, 1871.

"DEAR DOCTOR:

* * * "I suppose you have heard what a nice little baby girl we have got? A little black-eyed, black-haired beauty! too pretty, too good and too nice for *any use!*

"She is so healthy; and I have plenty of good

nourishment for her. We call her the 'Oxygen baby,' although her proper name is —.

"My own health has been *excellent!*—all owing to those delightful INHALATIONS in your office. I am far from being strong this summer, and am as *thin* as when you first saw me; but it is not owing to poor health. I cannot expect to be strong while I am nursing, and am perfectly content to see the round cheeks and roses on the little one so long as good health sufficient to take care of her is given to me.

"When I think of the poor, miserable creature I was when I first placed myself under your professional care, I cannot be thankful enough for the change that has made me a well woman and a happy mother. And Oxygen did work such wonders with me last summer, that I never see any one ailing or suffering without feeling it my duty to recommend and *urge* upon them your treatment.

Very respectfully,

"DR. G. R. STARKEY. (Signed) MRS. — —."

(COPY.)

"GERMANTOWN (Phila.), April 15, 1872.

"TO G. R. STARKEY, M. D.:

"*Sir:* In reply to your favor would beg to say that I was suffering from catarrh of the head (*Ozæna*) and general debility for a long time. I had been under the care of one of the most eminent Allopathic physicians of our city for over two months without receiving any benefit. After that I was induced to try the Homœopathic system, and placed myself in charge of a celebrated practitioner of that school for a period of two years; and

found myself no better. Becoming discouraged, at the urgent solicitation of friends who had received benefit from your system of treatment, and one of whom had been cured of the same disease as mine, I was induced to place myself under your professional care. In two months, to my surprise and great gratification, I was able to discontinue the use of the Compound Oxygen treatment. The catarrh ceased to annoy me; my general health was greatly improved; my appetite returned to its natural state; the chronic indigestion by which the catarrh was accompanied disappeared; and, in short, I became what I had despaired of again becoming—a well person. It is now two years since I left off the treatment, and I have had no occasion since to resort to any remedy for my old distressing malady.

“I would strongly recommend any who are suffering from the same disease to try your system of treatment, believing they will experience the same benefits that I have. — (Signed)

“MISS F. A.”

(COPY.)

“PHILADELPHIA, May, 1872.

“DR. G. R. STARKEY:

“*Dear Sir*: I have just returned from a winter’s stay in Georgia. Learning that you are about publishing some testimonials of what the Compound Oxygen can do, I would like to add mine.

“During the month of March, 1871, I had nine hemorrhages from the lungs. In five of these I lost at least a quart of blood *each time*. Of course I was carried to death’s door. In the six weeks following I rallied a

little. My attending physician holding out no hope of my being better, I sent for two as eminent physicians as the city contains.

"They unhesitatingly pronounced my lungs to be in a state of almost complete dissolution, and gave me no reason to expect to live more than six weeks longer. In this extremity, hearing of your mode of treatment by inhalation from a friend and neighbor, I managed to get to your office. You were willing to undertake my case, but held out very little encouragement.

"In a week I was feeling better, notwithstanding I had given up all my stimulants and tonics. I continued to gain every day, till, on the 20th of June, I was able to go to Schooley's Mountain, where I spent the summer. In the autumn I went to Mary's River, Georgia, and spent my time in shooting alligators and similar delicate recreations.

"Now I cough a little occasionally, and that is all. My chest is three inches larger when expanded by an inspiration than when in repose. I have gained more than twenty pounds in solid flesh, and am ready to run a race with most anybody.

"I would be happy to see any person who would like to have particulars of my case.

"Truly and fraternally,

(Signed)

"C. C. VANHORN."

(COPY.)

"PHILADELPHIA, June, 1872.

"DR. STARKEY:

"*Dear Sir:* You ask for a statement of my experience with the Compound Oxygen Treatment. More than

ten years ago I began to have attacks of ASTHMA. These attacks increased in frequency and severity from year to year, and were of the most distressing and intractable character. I had tried faithfully all the fumigations and other domestic remedies, exhausted the resources of the allopathic art, and also that of the homœopathic art, and all with a like result—no apparent relief at all.

“In the summer of 1869, I had the longest and most severe attack that I ever had. In the month of September I was so much reduced that I could not bear the weight of sufficient bed-clothing to keep me warm. I had to be carried up and down stairs, and it seemed doubtful to my friends whether I should ever rally again.

“I then began to take your treatment, and in a very short time began to convalesce. My return to health was at a slow pace, but every month marked a clear onward progress. I took the Oxygen very irregularly, sometimes going many weeks without resorting to it.

“My last attack, which was brought on by severely taxing my strength for a whole week, occurred in April last year. It has been more than six months since I took the last inhalation of the Compound Oxygen, and during that time I have not only had no attack of asthma, but I have not even had the premonitory symptoms of it; and this in spite of being subjected, during six consecutive weeks, to circumstances in every particular as trying as those which induced my last attack more than a year ago. As ‘no one can say he is happy till he dies,’ so I cannot say that I am cured; but these are the facts.

"My health now, at the age of fifty-three, is better than it has been for many years.

"Respectfully,
(Signed) "MRS. I. N. GREGORY."

(COPY.)

"UNITED STATES MINT, June 3, 1872.

"The Compound Oxygen administered by Dr. Starkey has been of great benefit to myself and to a number of my friends.

"In my own case it imparted a strong, relishing appetite, gave me the first sound, unbroken night's sleep I had in a dozen years; and toned up my system generally from a state of extreme nervousness and debility to good digestion, steady nerves and marked improvement in flesh. I am in better health and weigh more than at any former period of my life—now fifty-four years of age.

(Signed) "H. C. HICKOK,
"Ex-State Superintendent Common Schools of Pennsylvania."

It may, and it may not, add to the weight of the above mass of testimony to state that I have used this Treatment with eminent advantage in my own family. In June, 1869, my wife had a serious illness, from which, in spite of my own skill and that of several professional brethren, she made a very imperfect convalescence. In September following, Dr. Hartwell kindly gave her the benefit of the

Compound Oxygen. She began immediately to rally, and continued to do so until she fully recovered; and ever since, at intervals, she has experienced very marked benefit from the treatment.

Up to the autumn of 1869 my two older daughters, now respectively seventeen and fifteen years of age, had been almost entirely deprived of school advantages from sheer physical inability to pursue their studies. Very soon after beginning to take the Compound Oxygen a decided change in their health was perceptible. For the last year and a half it is so well established that they are able to go through their forty weeks' term of study in a style which would satisfy any reasonable demand of even ambitious parents.

CAUTION.

Any system of curative treatment which possesses the powers and virtues here claimed for the Compound Oxygen will naturally attract attention from many people, and it may reasonably be expected that those who are dispensing it will have many imitators.

Such we find to be the case in regard to this. It would not matter so much, however, were it not that, as a rule, those imitators belong to a class of unprincipled or irresponsible persons. We would hereby put all those who are seeking a safe and efficacious curative agent on their guard against those who dispense "medicinal oxygen," "oxygenized air," "combined oxygen" and similarly-named agents, claiming them to be identical with the "Compound Oxygen," and sometimes even "superior to it." While urging the claims of the HOME TREATMENT upon those who cannot by any possibility avail themselves of the OFFICE TREATMENT, we earnestly advise all those who reside in the various cities and towns where this latter is dispensed, and who desire to be under the *personal care* of competent practitioners in the Compound Oxygen, to act accordingly. At the same time the CAUTION is repeated: be sure that you are about to get THE GENUINE COMPOUND OXYGEN.

*DIRECTIONS FOR OBTAINING THE HOME
TREATMENT.*

The Home Treatment is put up in boxes, each of which contains the necessary apparatus and instructions, and material enough to last a full month. The price of this is fifteen dollars.*

A post-office money order for the amount may be sent at the time of ordering the Treatment, or the Treatment may be forwarded by express marked C.O.D. The next best method is that by a registered letter. It is not safe to send money in an ordinary letter.

G. R. STARKEY, A. M., M. D.,

1116 GIRARD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1872.

* For present prices and terms, see page 194.

FEBRUARY BULLETIN

FOR 1873.

The last term in the series of disease is DEATH.

"The general effect of Oxygen in Nature is that of a Life-Giving principle."

Circle of the Sciences.

In its inmost principle, is not diseased action a UNIT?—and
Is there then a UNIVERSAL REMEDY?

THE rapidity with which this Remedial Agent is making its way into favor among the intelligent portion of the community is worthy of record, and an earnest of its widespread adoption in the near future. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the fact that PHYSICIANS are appreciating and calling to their aid its wonderful healing virtues. While it is true that with skillfully chosen and judiciously administered drugs

much may be done to assist the human organism to resist baleful influences and to throw off their pernicious effects—yet physicians are often compelled to confess their impotence when called upon to combat disease in a system so devitalized as are thousands of cases of chronic disease, to successfully treat which they are vainly summoned. Apropos of this sentiment, since penning it, I have read the address of its President to a State Medical Society, holding its annual session in Harrisburg the present month, in which are the following passages :

Neither the self-styled regular school of medicine, with all its accumulated store of three thousand years of knowledge, experience and experimentation, nor homœopathy, with about sixty-three years of medical reformation, have, as far as I know, as yet struck at the proper object or aim in saving, in the aggregate, human life. What disease has ever yet been blotted out of existence? what malady that existed three thousand years ago is there that is not now to be found prevailing as fatally as then? While the number has largely increased, and some of them have become infinitely more prevalent and fatal. These may be unprofessional ideas ; but a man can afford to be heretical upon a subject in which so comparatively little real visible pro-

gress has been made. Physicians are battling disease with the small end of the club while they hold the large, unwieldy butt.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM PHYSICIANS.

One physician writes under date January 30, 1873:

"I confess to a great measure of confidence in your treatment; my judgment being based solely upon theoretical grounds. I well remember that Prof. Hering said that the effort 'was being made' to impregnate *Water with Oxygen*; and predicted that it would become a remedial agent of great importance. I wish, therefore, for a month's supply of your Home-Treatment; and also the OXYGENAQUA in sufficient quantity to afford me an opportunity to thoroughly test it."

Another, who states that he is Secretary of a State Medical Society, writes under date January 27, 1873:

"Col. F. S. K. has placed in my hands your pamphlet relative to the cure performed by the 'Compound Oxygen' administered according to your plan. Another patient of mine, Mr. G. S. W., has also spoken very highly of the result of the treatment in his case. I am induced to write to you to inquire, etc."

The wife of Col. F. S. K., and also Mr. G. L. W., have been successfully treated for

Pulmonary Consumption. Col. K., under date January 11, 1873, writes :

“Am glad to say Mrs. K. continues quite well.”

Still another Physician, under date January 29, 1873, writes :

“I have been testing ‘the Compound Oxygen Treatment,’ and am very much pleased with its mode of action in all cases in which I have applied it. If it holds out as it begins, I think there is nothing better for Throat, Lungs or Nervous Affections; judging by my experience in the above cases. * * * It is taking splendidly. All who see its action are willing to try it. They read your book, and send for it at once. Please to send me four full Treatments.”

Under date of February —, 1873, the same Physician writes :

“With one exception, all the cases are progressing very favorably. Send four more full Treatments.”

Still another, of very extensive experience, under date January 10, 1873, writes :

“I have employed the ‘Compound Oxygen’ very extensively in my practice, and have found it to be a remarkably useful agent in various diseases. The Office Treatment has almost entirely removed a Chronic Catarrh [his own son’s case] of a very obstinate and dis-

treassing character. The OXYGENAQUA has cured a great number of cases of gastro-intestinal trouble, painful and debilitating in their nature, under my immediate observation: one an infant in the last stages of Marasmus, also in the case of many clerks, and other men of business. I know of no remedy so uniformly and so remarkably successful in the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia."

So much for the unsolicited testimony of well-educated and successful Physicians, each living in a different State.

CURES BY HOME TREATMENT.

In the second edition of my treatise, published last year, I have recorded many cases of brilliant cures; but those were all effected by means of the OFFICE TREATMENT. Since the event of that publication, and mainly in consequence of it, the use of the HOME TREATMENT has extended with great rapidity. It is of much more concern to the general public to know whether there be any, and how much, curative virtue in this modified form of the Compound Oxygen.

REV. D. W. CHASE, of Independence, Texas, (Rector)—I use his name without

having asked his permission—ordered the Home Treatment for his daughter. Under date of December 17, 1872, he writes :

“* * * * Now, with regard to myself: I have been a dyspeptic nearly all my life. I have had bronchitis for years; and at last it reached my lungs. Last March I had a hemorrhage, and lost from a pint to a quart of blood. Being in feeble health, and sixty-two years old, I was fearfully prostrated. A cough, and more or less profuse expectoration set in, and my physician told me that I had been in consumption two years, and informed me that I could not live long. As you kindly suggested that a *second* person might inhale the Oxygen to advantage by re-heating it, I tried it, without much hope of benefit. But, after a few weeks, to my delight and astonishment, my cough and expectoration rapidly subsided, and for two weeks I have had *almost* no cough, and have raised *nothing*, as far as I can judge, from my lungs. I have a good appetite, and can take a long, full breath. Two Sundays ago I read the full service, and preached, with but little fatigue; and this for the first time, without the assistance of a lay reader, in eight months. My palpitation of the heart has almost ceased, and I am gaining in strength and flesh. My friends can see that I am decidedly better, and congratulate me; but I can see that they fear a return of my alarming symptoms. But, for myself, I have strong *hopes*, and I make this record with gratitude to God. Many of my friends are awaiting the result of the Treatment; and my physician is *almost* ready to

order it for himself. Please send me two months' supply by express."

REV. T. I. HOLCOMB, Rector of Trinity Church, Rock Island, Ill., ordered the Home Treatment for his little daughter. He writes me that her case

"Is extensively known in St. Louis, St. Paul, Winona, Chicago, and in this city, and has solicited the liveliest sympathy. I have spent much for professional advice and medicine. Physicians can do nothing for her. I send to you, because *I do not know what else to do*. May your remedy prove to be the long-sought relief for our suffering child."

The best account of the case is furnished by a letter from the wife of Col. F. (stationed at Rock Island), to a friend in Philadelphia, who has kindly favored me with a copy of the following, with the consent of Mrs. F.:

"I saw a happy family yesterday, made so by the Oxygen Treatment. You know I wanted the pamphlet for Mr. H., our minister. His little girl, Nellie, eight years old, has had what was called Disease of the Heart, for years, growing continually worse. She had the best medical advice here and in St. Louis, and *all kinds*. This fall she has been in a terrible state. The paroxysms of pain grew more frequent and more severe. Her appetite left her, and her strength also, of course. For

three weeks before she commenced the Oxygen she had no sleep, except from the effect of morphia or chloroform. Her cries, when in pain, were agonizing. When Mr. H. read the pamphlet, he showed it to the last doctor they had called, and asked his advice. It was simply: 'If you can hear of anything that offers the shadow of a hope for Nellie, SEND FOR IT.' They wrote at once. In the meantime, they were nursing her night and day, and were nearly worn out. They wrote for Mrs. H.'s sister to come and help them take care of her. The child had chills every third day, frequent and intense pain, no appetite and no strength. Her spine was so tender that the slightest touch would make her shriek. The night before the Oxygen came she took a heavy dose of morphia, and had the chloroform given her five times. As soon as it came the doctor administered it to her. *That night* she slept from eight o'clock till five, without disturbance. The next was her chill day. She had a very slight one, and a little pain. Has slept well ever since, appetite much improved, runs about the house, and is cheerful and willing to play. Her spine has lost all tenderness, and her color is much better. Mrs. H. says *she* inhaled it after Nellie had finished [it can be made to do for a second patient by increasing the temperature of the water], in twenty-four hours it had benefited her so much that she is now able to sleep on her left side, which she had not done before for years, on account of the pain it occasioned. She said to me, with her eyes full of tears: 'Our Christmas is very different from what it would have been if we had never heard of the Oxygen.'

"I do think your sending the pamphlet *when* you did saved the child's life. I doubt if she could have held out two weeks longer."

In a letter from her father, written the day following, he writes :

"I know the 'two weeks' have not yet transpired, but I feel like writing you at once. My little daughter has been entirely relieved thus far, and seems to be improving daily. If she continues to improve, there is nothing that I can say that will be too extravagant in praise of the 'Comp. Ox.'"

In a letter dated January 6, 1873, he writes :

"My little Nellie continues to improve, and has had no return of pain. * * * Our hopes of a permanent recovery are daily strengthening. We rejoice every day in it, and bless the kind Providence that has revealed to us this wonderful agent for her recovery."

Ten days later he writes :

"Nellie is still improving. She has had no return of pain or chills."

On the 22d ult. he inclosed to me her photograph, and writes :

"I want you to see the girl that plays out of doors half of each day."

The last intelligence from her is on the 6th inst., and announces continued improvement.

On January 9, Rev. A. A. T., of Illinois, at the instigation of Rev. F. W. Conrad, D.D., of Philadelphia, writes :

“Please to send me one month’s supply of your COMPOUND OXYGEN for my wife. She has serious lung difficulty, and is supposed, by some, to be going into Consumption. Our family physician fears that he cannot get her over the month of March. If it prove successful in her case, as I hope it will, I shall spare no pains to make it known to the utmost of my ability.”

So far from fulfilling the doctor’s prediction, she has not lost anything, according to several reports. On the 4th of March, Mr. T. writes :

“My wife has been decidedly improved, I think, by the Treatment. At any rate, we feel sufficiently encouraged to try another month—[she has taken only one month]. The first week in April we think of moving to Kansas. I feel very much encouraged, and hope that by the aid of the COMPOUND OXYGEN and a *dryer* climate, my wife will be restored to health again and spared to her family.”

In September last, S. M. Morris, of Wilsonville, Iowa, sent for two months’ supply

of COMPOUND OXYGEN for his wife. March 8th, he writes :

"I have delayed reporting my wife's case, in order to see what effect the winter would have upon her lungs. Her health is much better every way than it was one year ago. She has gained twenty pounds in flesh, and has not been troubled with shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing this winter. * * * She has enjoyed much better health this winter than she has for a number of years past. She had been troubled with sour stomach for many years. After she commenced taking the OXYGEN WATER her stomach improved very much, and continued to improve. * * * Now, doctor, we have given your Remedies a fair trial in a *very complicated* case of Chronic Disease of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, and the patient has received *much benefit* in every way. But she does not appear to be cured entirely of either one of the troubles; therefore, I want you to send me two months' supply of the COMPOUND OXYGEN, and four months' supply of the OXYGEN WATER."

This account was unsolicited, and entirely unexpected.

AN M. D. SPEAKS.

One of my patients has kindly given me the following account of his case. While not wishing to have his name made public, for

obvious reasons, he is entirely willing to be referred to by any honest inquirer :

[COPY.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1873.

DR. G. R. STARKEY :

A statement of my case may be of service in guiding some one similarly afflicted to a means of cure. While a student of medicine at Göttingen (Germany), during the winter of 1859 and 1860, I contracted a violent acute Bronchitis, which, in spite of the best professional talent there, terminated in a *chronic* form of the disease, of a very severe type. After graduating and returning home, I entered the army, and was stationed in Florida for sixteen months. The climate seemed to benefit me somewhat, and I returned North in 1865, settled in Philadelphia, and entered upon the practice of my profession. I availed myself of the skill and advice of my fellow-surgeons and physicians at every opportunity. In August, 1868, I had two *very* violent hemorrhages, one lasting three hours. Soon after I was examined by several of the best diagnosticians for Chest Diseases in the city. They all agreed that there was extensive ulceration in the upper lobe of my right lung. Since then I have had frequent attacks of acute Bronchitis, due to the exposure incident to following my profession. My condition being very unsatisfactory, about a year ago I placed myself under the professional care of an expert in Pulmonary Diseases, of a different school from the one in which I was educated and am practicing. After

trying his hand on my case for nine months, he advised me to avail myself of the Compound Oxygen Treatment; and, now, although a little more than two months have elapsed, and in spite of this unprecedently inclement winter, my strength is greater, appetite better, and my general health is much improved. My disease seems to be slowly but surely giving way to the influence of the Oxygen Treatment, and I have scarce a doubt, ultimately, of a complete cure by its means.

Signed,

D. R., M.D.

STRONG TESTIMONIALS.

The following is a record of the severest case of *ASTHMA* that I have ever seen :

[COPY.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1873.

DR. G. R. STARKEY :

Dear Sir :—You ask me for a sketch of my case. It is with sincere pleasure I comply with your request. I would be very glad to see any one who is interested to know more than this short statement. I am forty-two years old, and the mother of eight children. For four years I have suffered more from Asthma than words can express. I have paid large sums of money to a number of the best physicians I could get. Year by year my sufferings increased. The last year I could not go out of doors without getting cold, and I couldn't get a cold without having a severe attack of Asthma. For a week at a time I would be obliged to sit bolt upright, or lean-

ing forward a little. Often the difficulty and distress of breathing would bring on violent convulsions about the face, neck and breast, as the doctors will tell you. Sometimes, when I had got so exhausted that it seemed as if I would die, my attendants would say, "She is getting easier." My pulse would give one beat and then skip two. I went to your office the 8th of last October. I didn't get a cold then; the first time for many months. I went so irregularly it took about two months and a half to get one month's treatment. I began to improve from the first. A week or two after I commenced treatment I had an attack of Asthma, but much lighter than for many months before. Since then I have had no attack at all. I have had one severe cold, which went on to my breast, but I had no Asthma. Once, too, this winter, one of my children had Croup, and I had to be up with it day and night for several days. I got much beat out, but had no Asthma. Now, I can go out when I wish, sleep in a cold room, and do as other people do. I have not taken any Oxygen but once or twice since before Christmas, and am a wonder to my friends and a joy to myself.

Your grateful patient,

Signed,

MRS. ANNA LUFKINS,

No. 2120 Wallace Street.

The following letter explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb., 1873.

My Dear Sir:—Learning that you are about to publish a few confirmations of the many virtues claimed for the COMPOUND OXYGEN, I would like to have my mite

help swell the volume, with the sincere hope that the testimony will help to confirm the wavering purpose of some sufferer who may be casting a longing look toward this "Balm in Gilead." The profound gratitude which my wife and I feel for the unexpected restoration to health of our only child, will permit me to do no less. (See case II. of Clinical Record in the Brochure). Being a druggist by profession, and thus more or less conversant with the action of *medicines*, I could not for months bring myself to believe that the changes which I saw taking place daily were due to such an agent, or that the results would prove to be lasting; but now, after almost three years, I can assert that it is among my most profound convictions, that the curative virtues of the COMPOUND OXYGEN, as exemplified in my daughter's case, cannot be overstated. When I recall the six long, weary winters of unremitting suffering through which she passed—each one more severe than the preceding—I can hardly realize that she is the same person who is spending this—the severest winter of them all—in the full flush of health, strength and elasticity without so much as a *single cold*! Indeed, very few can be met who are so nearly in perfect health; and this, after having omitted the Treatment, almost entirely, nearly a year and a half. Nor should her case be deprived of its just value, as if it were an isolated one. I have been conversant, personally, with the history of this Treatment, literally, in scores of other cases, and I have seen nothing which in the least leads me to consider hers an exceptional case, unless it may be in the matter of *degree*. It is worthy of record that although

she has experienced such marvelous results from the Office Treatment, after having given the HOME TREATMENT a faithful trial, she expresses an unqualified preference for the latter.

Gratefully yours,

AMBROSE WARREN.

G. R. STARKEY, M.D.

PERMANENCY OF RESULTS.

Before receiving the above emphatic indorsement of the *lasting effect* of the Treatment, as well as confirmation of the absolute virtues of the Home Treatment, I had penned the following: There is one question of such grave practical importance, that it here merits an earnest consideration. Are the cures wrought by the use of the COMPOUND OXYGEN *genuine* cures; or are they only *apparent* cures, and, therefore, temporary and fallacious? This question has, indeed, already been fully answered; still, the doubt which yet lingers about it deters many, who cannot gainsay the immediate results, from availing themselves of its benefits. It is really the only effective weapon which some physicians use to prevent those who seek their advice in

the matter, from making a trial of it. Some, however, tacitly acknowledging its popularity, admit that "it is a very excellent thing, but it is not suited to *your case*;" and they never find the case to which it is "suited." "It acts like all other stimulants; it will make one feel better for a time, perhaps, but a reaction soon follows." "If you once use the Oxygen Treatment you will have to keep resorting to it, or soon lose the good you seemed to get." These and similar expressions are not seldom heard. I have much sympathy for those dealing in this sort of skepticism, as I myself fought the movement "on that line" for many months.

In addition to the negative fact that there is not reported one authentic case to confirm the above doubts, it is allowable to record some positive testimony bearing upon the question.

In December, 1870, Mr. T. S. ARTHUR—whose name has long been an affectionate household word—came to my office to take the COMPOUND OXYGEN, and continued the Treatment with some regularity through the

winter. At the close of it he remarked to me, that for the first time during many years he had *escaped colds and influenza*. In the autumn following he informed me, that when he first came to my office he had, to all intents and purposes, closed his literary labors, excepting what was necessary to conduct his magazine; "but now," he remarked, "I have just finished one of the largest works I have ever written [it has since proved the most successful], and I consider my ability to accomplish the labor fairly due to the effects of the Oxygen Treatment." In a conversation with him, a few weeks since, he volunteered the following remarks: "There is one feature of the Oxygen Treatment which surprises me, that is, the PERMANENCY of its RESULTS. I don't remember ever having before passed two consecutive years of such uninterrupted good health as the last two; and I have done nothing more nor less than I have done for many years, except using your Oxygen Treatment, occasionally, during the time. I have another book, two-thirds written, which will be finished in a few weeks,

and I perform every day's labor with *more satisfaction and less exhaustion than I have known for many years*. This is now the third winter that I have escaped colds and coughs, from which I suffered much before I used the Oxygen."

I presented the above statement to Mr. Arthur for his indorsement or disapproval. After keeping it a day or two, he returned it with the following note:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1873.

Dear Doctor :—I have made only a few changes in your circular. If anything I can say will help you, or extend the Treatment, I shall be gratified.

Very truly yours,

T. S. ARTHUR.

If it were needed, perhaps the above-mentioned facts would add to the significance of the following from Mr. Arthur's pen, in the March number of his *Home Magazine*:

A NEW TREATMENT OF DISEASE

We have had very favorable opportunities, during the past two years, for observing the effects of what is called the "Compound Oxygen Treatment," as dispensed by Dr. G. R. Starkey, No. 1116 Girard Street,

of this city, and can speak of it from personal observation as well as from personal experience. The mode of Treatment is by simple inhalation. The gas inhaled is "composed of the elements of the atmosphere, with Oxygen in excess." The immediate effect produced by inhalation is a slight sense of exhilaration and warmth in the chest, followed in most cases by a new feeling of strength, elasticity and physical comfort. Especially in Pulmonary Diseases, and in weak, nervous conditions of the body, has this new treatment been found of great value. A very large number of Consumptive patients have been treated in the past two or three years, and with almost unvarying good results. The uniform first effects of inhalation are an increase of appetite, a renewal of flesh and strength, and, as before said, a sense of physical elasticity and comfort. And this seems not to be a temporary state. It is not lost in a few days or weeks, but with most persons becomes permanent. It has been so in our own case. We advise those who are suffering from Chronic Diseases of any kind, especially of the chest, to visit Dr. Starkey, or write for his pamphlet, descriptive of this new mode of Treatment. For persons living at a distance, he has a "Home Treatment," which any one can use for himself.

The Commercial List and Price Current copies the above, prefacing it with the following :

"We have several times called attention to the remarkable claims of the Compound Oxygen Treatment.

We are very glad to have our sentiments indorsed, and in such an emphatic manner, by an authority which our readers will be so little inclined to question, as that of Mr. T. S. ARTHUR. The testimony of one whose conclusions are so painstaking, and who is so careful to express just the truth, is invaluable. As a labor of love he writes in the March number of his *Home Magazine* as follows—”

There is another division of this subject, which I approach with much greater concern—the difficulty of impressing my readers with my conviction of the very great value of the

OXYGENAQUA.

To state all I know of its power for good would seem so extravagant as to risk the rejection of the whole statement as being too absurd to be soberly entertained at all. To say just enough to insure a *trial* of it would afford me quiet contentment—and the experimenter the liveliest satisfaction.

As with a view to make the Compound Oxygen available to the greatest number, I have toiled much and long to perfect the HOME TREATMENT, and to bring the blessings of the Office Treatment to many far-dis-

tant homes—so have I labored to bring the same blessings within the reach of many who cannot make the HOME TREATMENT available. This has been accomplished with a success that could not have been reasonably looked for.

The cost of producing the Home Treatment is sufficient to prevent some—who have the means even—from investing the amount of the price in what might not do *them* any good. But of the OXYGENAQUA, a single bottle has often cured very grave and long-standing maladies. While no curative action is *claimed* for it outside of diseases connected with the stomach and bowels, and their associate organs—the liver, spleen, etc.—yet, when resorted to for these troubles, many affections have disappeared, which do not seem connected—or very remotely, at least—with those of the alimentary canal. When it is realized how large a proportion of our brethren are suffering from some form of these ills, the field of operation is indeed painfully large. The results of the action of OXYGENAQUA in four cases of Cancerous

Affections—the only ones yet tried—are sufficiently marked to warrant me in soliciting some cases for *gratuitous* treatment; which I do, here and now. The testimony of one physician concerning the efficacy of this form of the Agent, already recorded in this Bulletin, is worthy of careful consideration. The same physician prescribed a small bottle of it to one of our post-office officers, in the middle of our dreadful summer of 1872. The doctor informed me that his patient was completely disabled by a very protracted Bowel Complaint, which was entirely relieved in one week. This patient gave me the following testimonial:

JANUARY 29, 1873.

This is to certify that I have used the OXYGENAQUA as a remedy for derangement of the digestive organs, attended with *Chronic Diarrhœa*, and have found its curative powers prompt and permanent; no return of the disease having occurred for the last six months.

Signed,

————— W.

Many other cases could be reported, did space permit. The following, which was volunteered to me, is well worthy of notice:

[CASE.]

Miss H., Ohio, aged twenty years, was urged, almost forced, to leave her home and come to Philadelphia last summer to be under my professional care. She had been a great invalid for four years or more, and for six months previous to this time was a great sufferer. Her case was seriously complicated by uterine displacement and irritation ; but the most prominent symptoms were of a gastric nature. For a long time she could eat almost nothing, owing to an unconquerable disgust for all kinds of food. The mere mention of wholesome food would produce loathing, even to nausea. Of course, there was great debility, and all the concomitants of a system nearly deprived of nourishment. Medicines faithfully prescribed by several skillful physicians, had no apparent effect. Finding all remedies to fail, I took her to the sea-shore. Hearing from yourself the virtues of OXYGENAQUA, on our return to the city, I thought hers might prove a test-case for that Agent. After using it a few days—only three or four—she began to eat her meals regularly. Before she had finished the second six-ounce bottle she was so far recovered that she went to Washington and other cities, on a pleasure-trip, previous to her return home. All her ailments left her with equal pace. Intelligence from her at home, received within a few weeks, announces that she remains well. One feature of her case was a long-continued and obstinate constipation, which entirely passed away with her other troubles.

One word about my own case. I had suffered for years from great prostration, consequent upon CHRONIC

DIARRHŒA. I took the OXYGENAQUA at the same time I was prescribing it for Miss H. It made a more prompt and favorable impression upon my trouble than anything else I had ever tried. For three months I was without a return. Then a slight attack was entirely relieved by two or three doses of OXYGENAQUA.

Signed, THOS. S. WILLIAMS, M.D.

To G. R. STARKEY, M.D.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1873.

Dr. S., of N. J., writes, February 27 :

"Sometime during the autumn, Dr. Williams wished me to try your COMPOUND OXYGEN for Hemorrhages of the Lungs, which I was having frequently. He left me a bottle of OXYGEN WATER, also a tube, etc., for Home Treatment by inhalation. I used the WATER, and felt much invigorated and stronger. As I have been much better this winter, and had no hemorrhages, I have not had occasion to try the Home Treatment, but intend doing so, if required."

COMPOUND OXYGEN ENTHUSIASM.

Many other testimonials are crowding for expression here ; but they may wait. Room, however, must be made for the following. Pardoning a little to a genuine enthusiasm, and abating somewhat from the seeming ex-

travagance, on the score of a warm friendship, it may be relied upon.

No one who knows the writer well, and the depths of suffering from which she has come up, will doubt that she writes from a full heart :

Dear Sir and Friend:—You promise me a little corner of your Bulletin to let me “say my say.” You know that very few, if any, of your numerous patients have had so large and varied experience in the curative action of THE COMPOUND OXYGEN, in all its modes of administration, as myself. I cannot *write* a hundredth part of what I can *say* about the GLORIOUS OXYGEN. And I cannot say a hundreth part of what I *feel*. “The wealth of the Indies” could not purchase the joy I feel of being released from the unutterable bondage of relentless disease for more than twenty years. If you should ask me to which I give the preference—to the Office Treatment, the Home Treatment or the OXYGENAQUA—I should reply—to the one I took last. You may tell who I am, and where I live. And if any one wishes to hear my story, shall be most happy to tell it. If they wish for more witnesses, I have two sisters who are most worthy of credence, and will more than confirm all I have to say.

Your ever grateful friend,

MRS. M. T. PEIRSOL,

No. 1621 Wallace Street.

The full address of any or all of the persons referred to in the foregoing pages, by their initials, will be given on application being made.

NOTE.—The delay of going through the press has enabled me to incorporate a few testimonials which reached me a few days later than February.

THE NEW CENTURY BULLETIN, 1877.

FOUR years ago, was sent out the "February Bulletin," which recorded some of the wonderful results achieved by using THE COMPOUND OXYGEN.

This one, both following and accompanying the former—this first year of our second century—does not pretend to record any more surprising cures, perhaps, than the other (for that seems hardly possible), but to assure the many friends of the Compound Oxygen that its career has been, and is, worthy of its good reputation.

The event which most directly inspires the present issue is one of more than ordinary importance. After eight years of single-handed labor in developing and administering this curative agent, I (the former proprietor)

have just associated with myself, as partner in the business, G. E. PALEN, Ph. B., M.D., a man of education, a practical chemist, having well-trained business habits and of unquestioned integrity.

In thus uniting our experience, means and energy, we have set ourselves to the solution of this problem: to bring to the highest state of efficiency an agent which by nature contains the greatest curative powers of any substance yet known; to make it available to the greatest number of our suffering brothers and sisters; and to earn the reward which belongs to well-directed efforts.

To this we are pledged, and with nothing short of it shall we be satisfied.

An important means of solving the second part of the problem, is to succeed in making invalids realize what may be truthfully promised them. Every year, thousands leave their friends, their homes and home-comforts to find *stay-places*, either in foreign lands or in distant States of our own.

Have you listened to the stories of sojourners at St. Paul, Colorado, Aiken, Jackson-

ville, and other places?—how familiar they grow to the sight of the “pine box” so often sent to retrace the anxious and suffering journey of the invalid?

Unfavorable indeed must be the surroundings of a home in which the Compound Oxygen will not do much more for the radical relief of the patient than a winter’s stay abroad! It is our firm conviction that, in all ordinary cases, this Treatment has much greater power to cure—*independent of home-comforts*—than all the favorite resorts of invalids, with all their supposed superior advantages.

But this is setting ourselves the herculean task of *educating* the *people* in the art of preserving life! no more congenial occupation would offer, if we could but find docile listeners. In such an event we should first address ourselves to the most intractable class—and, lamentably, the most numerous—of invalids, the victims of Pulmonary Consumption. Almost every one of this class is as helpless a victim of *hallucination* as of the disease.

The picture is too familiar to be exhibited. It is nothing that he coughs! “It is only a little hack—the veriest habit, which he *must* break up!” nothing, that he loses weight; nothing, that his breath gets strangely short when he runs up a few steps; nothing, that he feels pains wandering about the chest; nothing, that he gets a cold on the least provocation; “it is nothing much; it will be all right soon!” Thus, like the will-o’-the-wisp, hope beguiles and lures him on, obstinately blind to danger until he falls in utter helplessness.

Who can teach this unfortunate? Whose eloquence can startle him from his fatal security? Who else is so unreasoning as the hallucinated Consumptive? “Sixty thousand yearly mortality from phthisis” reads *him* no lesson. It matters not that the most sagacious physician assures him of the presence of tubercles in his lungs—the essentials of a fatal disease. Who may declare, in tones that such will hear, that he who goes through *one summer* without getting rid of a cough contracted during the inclement season, so

slight, perhaps, as hardly to attract attention, and especially if he finds himself slowly losing avoirdupois weight, is surely being drawn into a maelstrom from which there is no rescue?

In this early stage—the invasion of the disease—nine out of every ten could be cured. But in the stage in which this class of invalids usually present themselves, it is a marvel that one in twice ten could be rescued.

We dwell so long upon this most interesting class of sufferers, because: first, there is so much at stake; second, it is so nearly impossible to make them realize it; third, because we know that we can do so much more and better for them than everybody else, unless they have the *same* AGENT with which to help them.

That we “speak by the card,” we will copy the two following letters from among our many testimonials, partly because we have just received them. The first is from a well-known manufacturer, whose case is a marked instance of CONSUMPTION CURED:

[COPY.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1877.

DR. G. R. STARKEY:

Dear Sir:—You ask me for a statement of my experience with the Compound Oxygen Treatment. Well, two years ago I was very sick with what was called Consumption. I was too sick to attend to business—even to write a letter. My physician got discouraged, and took me, almost by force, to your office, about the 20th of July. I began to improve very soon, so that all my friends were surprised.

I was able to resume business in September, increasing in weight, strength and comfort. I took the Compound Oxygen at irregular intervals (only once in two weeks, after November), until spring. An occasional cold, from which I promptly recover, is all that has troubled me since. If there be any disease about me for the last year, there is no evidence of it.

Signed,

WALDO M. CLAFLIN.

The author of the following letter is chief clerk of the Architectural Bureau. His letter fails to present adequately his condition when he began treatment. He does not state, as he might, that he had had more than forty hemorrhages; that some had blamed me, and more had considered me a fool, for encouraging him to try once more to recover his health.

Up to last February, he had had no occasion to ask a doctor for a prescription :

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1877.

DR. G. R. STARKEY :

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 6th inst. is received; and in reply, I have pleasure in bearing testimony as to the efficacy of your Oxygen Treatment in my case.

As you will remember, I began the experiment (for so I considered it) in April, two years ago. At that time I was so reduced in strength, by frequent hemorrhages, as to be unable to walk to and from my office without the utmost exertion.

After two months' trial, I discontinued the Treatment at your suggestion, being so far recovered as to feel no need of it. My health has been uniformly good from that time to the present.

Very truly yours,

H. G. JACOBS.

There is another large and most interesting class which needs especially to be educated in this direction; I mean the convalescents, those who are recovering from severe acute diseases.

A small army of people every year, who have hitherto enjoyed good health, are overtaken with some severe illness, such as Pneu-

monia, Pleurisy, Bilious or Typhoid Fevers, Inflammations of important organs, Rheumatism, Diphtheria, etc. A large majority of them never get back the health they had before, although far short of middle life. Some recover to a state of invalidism more or less mild, to nurse their broken powers for, it may be, many years. A greater number approach their pristine health only to enter upon a state, the very name of which carries terror with it—a Decline.

All these unfortunates struggle helplessly in toils which are no less real because invisible. Medicine can do little or nothing for them, because it *does not vitalize*. Medicine can do good only by reacting against *active* or vital forces.

Now, what shall increase these vital forces? If there be anything in the world which is equal to the Compound Oxygen for this purpose, we have yet to learn what it is. We have need only to refer to our exposition of this agent in the pages of the Brochure, and the many testimonials which we have published in support of our opinion.

There is one other class which we cannot forbear to mention—the mentally overworked. In this class we find professional men, authors, etc., but especially ambitious men of business—heads of great enterprises—who have to be brains for a regiment of subordinates. These are brilliant, involuntary suicides. They usually manage to approach the prime of life when they begin to falter, and soon deteriorate into paralytics, imbeciles or victims to softening of the brain. In either event their career is prematurely ended, and from the same cause—absolute exhaustion of some great nerve-centre.

Theoretically, we should say at once that the Compound Oxygen, the sole vital element of the atmosphere, and this in a *magnetic* state, must meet such cases successfully if taken in season. The correctness of the theory is amply sustained by interesting experience. A former treasurer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, whose case is recorded on page 107 of the Brochure, is in point. A stronger one is that of T. S. Arthur, related in a former issue of the Bulletin.

How much that means can be known only by reading the following editorial in the July issue of his *Home Magazine*. Comment thereon is not called for :

“THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.

“In our magazine for this month will be found an advertisement of what is known as the ‘Compound Oxygen Treatment,’ for which unusual curative powers are claimed. Two or three years ago we spoke very favorably of this Treatment. Since then we have had large opportunity for observing its effects, as well in our own case as in that of others, and can now speak of it with even greater confidence than before. One of the marked effects attendant on this Treatment is an increase of healthy action in the whole system, every part of which seems to respond to the influx of a new life. We found this especially so in our own case, and in that of many others with whom we have conversed.

“Nearly five years have passed since we began using this Treatment. Up to that period our health had been steadily declining; not in consequence of any organic disease, but from overwork and consequent physical and nervous exhaustion. The very weight of the body had become tiresome to bear, and we regarded our days of earnest literary work as gone forever. But almost from the very beginning of our use of the Compound Oxygen an improvement began. There was a sense of physical comfort and vitality not felt for years; and this slowly but steadily increased. Literary work was resumed

within a few months, the mind acting with new vigor, and the body free from the old sense of weariness and exhaustion. A better digestion, an almost entire freedom from severe attacks of nervous headache, from which we had suffered for twenty years, and from a liability to take cold on the least exposure, were the results of the first year's use of the new Treatment; and this benefit has remained permanent. As to literary work in these five years, we can only say that it has been constant and earnest; and if its acceptance with the public may be regarded as any test of its quality, it is far the best work we have done.

"So much for the results of the Compound Oxygen Treatment in our own case; and we give it for the benefit of any and all who, in despair of old curative agencies, are looking anxiously for relief in some new direction."

I trust that the interest which attaches to the following case will be my excuse for the minuteness of detail with which it is reported. I would hardly risk my character for veracity by publishing it, were the person's parents not ready to attest to the truthfulness of the statements.

A few weeks ago, while standing in my office door, cogitating which direction to take, I was conscious that a woman, in the morning of life, was coming down the street, leading a romping child about two years old.

To my surprise, she turned towards my door, and, with an amused smile, accosted me. Of course, such a more than civil salutation must be answered. "You don't know me, then!" she said. Slightly embarrassed by being taken at a disadvantage, I replied, "I beg your pardon; no." A little triumphant laugh was her response. This betrayed her. "*Can this be Mrs. Kelley?*" "Yes, this is Mrs. Kelley." Now for the story.

Mrs. Kelley is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Jacob Hornbrook, of Wheeling, W. Va. In September, 1873, the parents brought her on a bed to Philadelphia. A completer wreck can scarcely be conceived. A pitiable victim, whose zeal in a prolonged work of philanthropy outran her strength, if not her judgment! During the war she was a Florence Nightingale, pay-mistress to the wives and families of the State soldiers, and right-hand man to her father, whose gratuitous services in the army carried him to death's door three several times.

By dint of unremitting care and the use of every means that wealth could procure, including a long European voyage, she had nearly recovered from a most severe illness, immediately after the war. Fifteen months before her advent in this city she was again violently attacked, and the already weakened frame completely succumbed. The first shock caused a profuse hemorrhage from the lungs, although they were not diseased. Fearful convulsions, each seemingly enough to end her life, set in and followed her at intervals of two or three weeks during the whole time. Soon there was a total paralysis from the hips to the

feet. She could neither move a muscle nor experience a sensation in the lower half of the body. The upper half was the seat of dreadful neuralgic pains, almost without cessation; but the oft-recurring paroxysms, especially when the heart was involved, which was far from seldom, were excruciating beyond description. She was emaciated almost to a skeleton, and could scarcely raise an eyelid or utter a whisper.

Such was the invalid, brought hundreds of miles, upon which I was to try the virtues of the Compound Oxygen. Her physician, by whose advice she was brought here, told them that she could live but a few weeks longer without more help than any medicine could afford. He warned them, however, that, with the most favorable results, there would be no *perceptible* improvement short of one year.

I confess to feeling guilty of the sin of presumption when I gave her the first inhalation; but I was not so daring as to hold out to them the least hope of success.

The progress must be rapidly sketched. She has never had a convulsion since the first inhalation. In three weeks she gave up all her tonics, anodynes, stimulants and all other drugs. In three months the neuralgia had entirely disappeared, except at rare intervals. At the end of five months she could stand, by being steadied upon her feet, which she could move a little on the floor. About this time she had a serious setback, owing to a severe illness of her mother, who was her only nurse.

At the end of eight months she went to the sea-shore, was able to sit in a rolling-chair some hours each day,

and do a little very clumsy walking, if supported at her shoulders. The treatment was then suspended ; as I supposed the invigorating sea air would carry on the cure. She was most favorably situated, took warm sea-water baths, was cheerful, and had a good appetite.

This regime, continued for six weeks, failed to produce any appreciable change. She then took the Home Treatment; and the next eight weeks terminated the year.

She hardly considered herself longer an invalid. She could walk, by occasionally resting her hand upon articles of furniture as she passed, many yards on a level floor, and was often the life of her little coterie of friends. She then returned to the city and virtually stopped treatment. In November, she could walk to and from church, go shopping and mount stairs like other people.

The following February, while at Washington, I received from her the intelligence that she was about to be married to Captain Kelley ; and with it an invitation to be present at the wedding.

A noted member of Congress was in my office at the time, to whom her father had related something of her case. To some, who observed his surprise at the announcement, he exclaimed : "I have never read such a case outside of the New Testament !"

In due time she took her baby and went traveling through the South, visiting and astonishing her friends. And that is the little lady to whom I was introduced when her mother met me at the office door.

But the country owes to Compound Oxygen a tribute of gratitude, at least. To prolong for years the active usefulness of such a life as that of the Hon. William D. Kelley is a feat which may well call for honorable mention by a people whom he has so brilliantly and so faithfully served as a public man.

It is with no little pride that I here record his graceful and hearty acknowledgment of services rendered in his case :

[COPY.]

WEST PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1877.

DR. G. R. STARKEY, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir:—Just about four years have elapsed since, overcoming a violent prejudice against any treatment that was offered as a specific for a wide range of apparently unrelated diseases, I yielded to the wishes of my friends, and abandoning other medicine, put myself in your charge.

Gratitude to you and duty to those who may be suffering as I was from chronic catarrh and almost daily effusion of blood, in greater or less quantities, but always sufficient to keep one reminded of his mortality, impel me to say to you, and to authorize you to give any degree of publicity to my assertion, that the use of your gas, at intervals, has so far restored my health

that I am not conscious of having discharged any blood for more than a year; and that my cough, the severity of which made me a frequent object of sympathy, has disappeared.

In short, my experience under your treatment has convinced me that no future dispensatory will be complete that does not embrace the administration, by inhalation or otherwise, of your agent, or its equivalent, to those who, from their vocation or other cause, are, as I was, unable to assimilate enough of some vital element to maintain their systems in healthful vigor.

Thanking you for renewed health, strength and the hope of years of comfortable life, I remain

Your grateful friend,

WM. D. KELLEY.

The following letter is from the wife of one of the first lawyers in Ohio. It is of unusual interest—*First*, as a confirmation of the great curative power of the HOME TREATMENT. Can there be found in the whole realm of medical literature two other cases in which a genuine *curative agent* has produced results so nearly magical as in Annie's case and that of little Nellie Holcomb (see Feb. Bulletin, p. 4). *Second*, it is very strongly confirmatory of the claim set up, that the Compound Oxygen is a VITALIZER.

Not only is it apparent in the remarkable physical development of the child, but also (which Mrs. Niles, through inadvertence undoubtedly, omitted to state) in her mental development. She did not articulate a syllable until she had taken the Compound Oxygen two or three weeks. This might have been a coincidence. But she did not put words together till she began to take the office treatment. And then the rapidity of her progress in the ability to express ideas, and in a variety of mental manifestations, was remarked by all who were with her.

[COPY.]

URBANA, OHIO, June 19, 1877.

DR. G. R. STARKEY :

Dear Sir :—How much to tell you about Annie I do not know. Her birth, as you know, was premature ; to which circumstance, I suppose, her weakness is due, as my other children were all well and strong.

When she was nine months old she could not hold her head up at all. Each summer I carried her to the lake shore, where the change of air would have a decided effect upon her for a time. The first summer, after having change of air for a week, she held her head up. The next summer she sat alone upon the floor ; the next, when more than two and a half years

old, she moved for the first time—a kind of pushing or sliding on the floor—and also for the first time held anything in her hand. The next summer I did not take her away. The next, when she was four and a half years old, I determined to take her to the sea-shore.

Previous to this time she had very severe spells of illness; one prolonged spell of dysentery and measles when she was two years old, which left her with disease of the kidneys of a most severe type. Although she was cared for by a skillful physician, from her general want of vigor, disease did not seem to yield.

A summer at the sea-shore so far strengthened her that she bore her weight upon her feet, and when she came home could draw herself up by the bed or any strong thing and stand for a moment. She soon began to lose this strength, however, and by December could no longer stand.

In February she was attacked with scarlet fever, and was severely ill. A little before this time I had heard of the Compound Oxygen through a friend in Washington, and was preparing to take her there for treatment.

As she was recovering from the fever she had a large abscess upon her neck, which broke. This was followed by another and larger one on the side of the throat and under her ear. She took medicine constantly for it, but it kept increasing in size, and finally exhibited ten red spots.

At this point of time I tried to have her inhale some of the Home Treatment, which had been sent to me,

without much hope that she could do it. One inhalation caused the redness to disappear. The next one caused the swelling to disappear. Her recovery was more rapid than I had ever seen from much less severe sicknesses. This determined me to put her under the Oxygen Treatment.

During the very warm weather of 1876 I took her again to the sea-shore, and about the middle of September to Dr. Starkey, where she remained until the first of November.

From the first moment almost of her treatment under the Oxygen the change was marked, first causing her to be quite sick, and then going steadily on.

For the first year in her life she has escaped violent colds lasting the entire winter. She can now, June, 1877, walk with the least support of the hand, not firmly, of course; for although in weight and size she is what she should be, her feet and ankles are small and weak from want of use. They are now, however, growing rapidly.

After all the Oxygen has done for Annie I would shout its name high as the heavens, if it would but reach the ear of all the afflicted.

•(Signed,)

GERTRUDE JAMES NILES.

[From *The Lutheran Observer*, Philadelphia, July 6, 1877.]

"COMPOUND OXYGEN.—We desire to call attention to the announcement of Drs. Starkey and Palen in another column. The Compound Oxygen which they administer we know to be a most valuable curative

agent, and are personally acquainted with some remarkable restorations to health which it has effected. In one instance, a young lady of our acquaintance, entirely disabled by paralysis, was restored to good health, and is now married and a happy mother of a family. For pulmonary diseases, and especially for nervous exhaustion from overwork, we regard the treatment of the greatest value. We have been much benefited by its occasional use during the past few years, and take pleasure in commending it to all who may need it."

RHEUMATISM.

It is remarked that in former issues we have omitted to mention the efficacy of Compound Oxygen in this troublesome and demoralizing disease. The truth is, we have made not a few brilliant cures of Rheumatism, for which we have received our due meed of reward and gratitude. But there are many cases presented to us, to undertake which we have no courage.

These are of so long standing that the tissues have undergone a change; so many violent measures have been used the whole system is deranged, and the vitality reduced to a low ebb. A cure in such a case would

be tantamount to a physical regeneration of the man. But in *recent* cases of *Rheumatism* we are ready to risk our reputation as healers of the sick upon the result of our Treatment.

PARALYSIS.

Our success in a number of marked cases in this affection warrants us in promising greater results in all recent cases, not produced by destruction of nerve-tissue, than can be hoped for from all other known methods of cure.

URINARY ORGANS.

We have treated, with very marked success, Diabetes, Enlargement of the Prostate, and other serious diseases of the bladder and other of these organs.

OXYGENAQUA.

What have four years developed concerning the virtues of *Oxygenaqua*? Enough to prove that, could it be substituted for all the "proprietary medicines" in vogue, the good

that would redound to the human race cannot be estimated.

The first blessing—and that an immense one—would be negative; people would not be destroying their health and lives at such a rapid pace. Very many seem to have a mania for swallowing drugs; and the bigger and more nauseous the dose, the better satisfied are the victims. Each and every article of the kind makes the invalid worse, as a rule, and he flies to something else to antidote the effect of it. His fate is not unlike that of the man who trusts himself to the waters of the rapids above Niagara.

But the positive blessings are as much greater than the negative as *something* is greater than *nothing*; and that is indefinite. There are families who have been testing its qualities for five years, who could not be persuaded to be without *Oxygenaqua*. Every week develops some new curative power. Being entirely free from drugs and alcoholic liquors, it is indeed harmless; yet it needs but a fair trial in the following-named affections to convince one of its wonderful power

for good. These affections are mainly diseases of the digestive organs, and are—Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus and habitual Constipation.

Those who have used it most have volunteered to declare that it comes nearer being a PANACEA than all the remedies ever concocted. Very many of the ills to which members of families are ordinarily liable are promptly met by a few small doses of it, and thus many cases of severe sickness are met in the outset, and the threatened calamities averted. In this way are warded off Bilious attacks, Fevers of various kinds, the large variety of Bowel Complaints, Influenzas, Catarrhs and the many forms of Indigestion. What is surprising, many painful disorders, some kinds of which baffle the efforts of physicians for years, have yielded to the action of Oxygenæqua; such as Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, acute Rheumatism and similar ailments. But that which is more surprising still is the power it exhibits in LOCAL APPLICATIONS. It seems to vitalize every part

which it touches. Hence, as a dressing for injuries of all kinds it has no equal. It has an almost magical effect upon Bruises, Burns, Inflamed and Ulcerated surfaces, but especially Bleeding Wounds. Indeed, some very severe Chronic Affections have been cured by *Oxygenaqua* alone. There is strong presumptive evidence that two cases of genuine Pulmonary Consumption have been cured by it.

It is enough to say, further, that any family who gives it a fair trial will not be content to be without it, because the acute ailments which will not promptly yield to its administration call for the services of a skilled physician.

IMITATIONS.

We need no stronger proof of the genuine virtues of the Compound Oxygen than the many imitations of it, under different suggestive names, which are being foisted upon the public. Some of their proprietors will tell you that they dispense the same agent as the Compound Oxygen, and that they are the originators of it. Every such statement is a falsehood, pure and unadulterated. Some, that their agent is superior to the Compound Oxygen. We dare them to the proof that it is not vastly inferior.

We sincerely doubt if there be, even by accident, a particle of oxygen, in any state to be available as oxygen, in any of their decoctions. And we humbly suggest that, if they will leave out of their preparations Alcohol, Balsam of Peru and Chloroform, they will hardly grow rich upon the sales of their decoctions. That they add some other medicament, which in very exceptional cases will do good, is probable. Not a few cures have been known to follow the administration of the celebrated "Brown-Bread Pills."

The first undersigned has for eight years made the treatment of diseases by the administration of the Com-

pound Oxygen a *specialty*. . He has devoted himself during that time almost exclusively to the elucidation of the principles governing its curative action—its practical application, and the development of its resources. The results are set forth in this and his other several publications, and in the restored health of hundreds—nay, thousands—in various parts of the country. His principal work is a Brochure of one hundred and forty pages, which has received numerous flattering notices from the intelligent, both in and out of the profession. It will be sent free, when ordered.

Readers of the current medical literature cannot fail of being struck with the numerous instances in which its writers speak in very strong terms of the curative virtues of oxygen. And it must be remembered that these encomiums are made upon *simple oxygen*, an agent very inferior to the *Compound Oxygen*. But the labor and skill required to manipulate this Agent deters almost every responsible physician from using it.

To show what class of persons are patronizing this treatment, we are permitted, by themselves, to refer to *Hon. S. Field, Judge of United States Supreme Court, and his accomplished wife; Mrs. Hallit Kilburn; Judge Samuel Smith, New York; Hon. Montgomery Blair; Ex-Governor Boreman, West Virginia; Hon. William D. Kelley; T. S. Arthur; Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, and many more of scarcely less note.*

TERMS.

OFFICE TREATMENT.

In this the patients are under the daily personal attention of the subscribers; and the Agent used is a genuine Gas, generated under their own supervision. Fee for this Treatment, \$30.00 per month, payable in advance.

HOME TREATMENT.

This may be safely sent any distance, in small, compact packages. Price for two months' supply, with apparatus and explicit directions, \$15.00. Sent by Express, C. O. D. and expressage for delivering the money, or on receipt of P. O. money-order, or draft.

OXYGENAQUA.

This is the last development; is sold in eight-ounce and in sixteen-ounce bottles. Price, 75 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. A discount for quantities, not less than six bottles.

STARKEY & PALEN,

1112 Girard St., Philadelphia.

G. R. STARKEY, A.M., M.D.

G. E. PALEN, Ph.B., M.D.

The following testimonial is kindly furnished since the Brochure went to press. If there be another cure of that disease on record, we do not know what book contains it.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 1877.

DR. G. R. STARKEY:

Dear Sir:—In accordance with the request for me to give you an account of my peculiar case for publication, I, with much pleasure, make the following statement.

I had, for several years, been suffering from an enlargement of the prostate gland without knowing the cause of my illness, when in July, 1876, the enlargement had so increased as to entirely close the urinary canal (which was revealed by the critical examination to which you subjected me) and consequently, the passage could only be opened by the use of the catheter. As the gland was greatly enlarged the introduction of the instrument was very difficult and attended with considerable pain; and the painfulness was increased by the fact that there was much soreness, not only in the perinæum but in also in the groin and the lower part of the abdomen.

As you remember, you put me under the Compound Oxygen Treatment and I began to improve, although the catheter had to be constantly used; but then I made known to you the fact that the right spermatic cord had been injured by a fall several years before and was at this time swollen and sore, and that the left cord was

sympathetically affected, and that parts connected with the cords were enlarged to several times their natural size and very sore. You, in addition to the "Compound Oxygen Treatment," directed the frequent bathing of these affected parts with your "Oxygen Water," and very soon a radical change was effected, not only in reducing the swelling of these parts, but also in diminishing their soreness. The enlargement of the prostate gland was reduced simultaneously with the reduction of the swelling of the spermatic cords and parts connected therewith, and consequently, from the commencement of this change the use of the catheter could be partly dispensed with, and within a short time (say two or three weeks) I had no further use for it, and I have had no occasion to use it since, the urinary passage always remaining open.

As the use of the "Oxygen Water" was not adopted until some time after the commencement of the treatment of the case, the constant use of the catheter had to be continued much longer than would otherwise have been necessary; and (if my memory is correct) the instrument was used nearly three weeks before it could be partly dispensed with. By this time I was greatly reduced in flesh and strength. I began to recover slowly from my illness from the time the catheter was but partly used, and when its use was entirely dispensed with I recovered rapidly, until my health was entirely restored.

My case seems to be a very remarkable one, when we take into consideration the character of my illness and the shortness of time in which the recovery from it was

effected and also the fact that although I am seventy-three years old, I am now, after having passed through such illness, apparently in as good health as I was ten years ago.

I do not wish to be understood as underestimating the efficacy of the "Compound Oxygen Treatment," as I think my speedy and effectual recovery was, in a great measure, due to its internal action, while the "Oxygen Water" did its important work as a preparation for the healing operation, which must be from within.

Very truly yours,

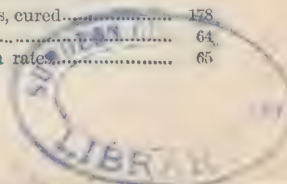
STEPHEN USTICK,
No. 134 South Fourth Street, Phila.

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KIND READER :

Should this little treatise hold out any promise of RELIEF to you, rest assured that it will be fulfilled to the letter if you properly avail yourself of the virtues of the OXYGEN TREATMENT.

But if it hold out no such promise because you need no relief, at least please to earn for yourself a blessing by passing it to some neighbor less favored than you in the goods of physical health.

STARKEY & PALEN.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

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